Illustrated Midland News.

SWAIN SC.

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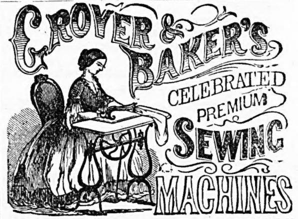

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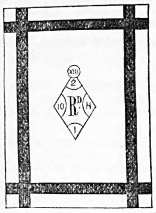

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NEW PATENTS.

(Contributed by Messrs. Payne and Talbot, 1, Bennett's-hill, and 56, Ann-street, Birmingham.)

Improvements in carriages. W. Heywood and J. Bottomley, Huddersfield.

Improvements in obtaining and applying motive power applicable to working sewing machines and other useful purposes. G. M. Ashforth, and W. Hardy, Jun., Rutlandshire.

Improvements in the construction of furnaces for calcining ores and other substances, and in the method of working the same. T. Gibb, and C. Gelstharp Jarrow-on-Tyne, Durham.

Improvements in apparatus for clipping or shearing horses and other animals. J. R. Grayson, London.

A process whereby the sulphuric acid residues produced in the refining of oleaginous and bituminous matters may be utilised and employed for the production of sulphate of soda and sulphide of sodium and black ash. R. Scott and W. McIvor, Addiewell, Midlothian, N.B.

Improvements in the preparation and use of solvents of xyloidine, so as to render the same more suitable for industrial applications. D. Spill, London.

Certain improvements in locomotive steam engines and railway carriages. T. Dunn, Pendleton, near Manchester.

A new or improved apparatus for roasting, baking, burning, or drying coffee, malt, or other granular, pulverous, and vegetable substances. R. J. Goodbody, Tullamore, and R. E. Donovan, Dublin, Ireland.

Improvements in propelling ships and other navigable vessels. T. Hides, J. Bennett and J. E. Bennet, Sheffield.

Improvements in fire-places for dwellings, and in arrangements in connection therewith to promote ventilation. T. Hoey, Glasgow.

Improvements in presses for compressing cotton, jute, and other materials. J. Watson, Glasgow.

Improvements in machinery and apparatus for cutting and getting coal. A Knowles, Pendlebury, Lancashire.

A new improved compound for lubricating the journals or necks and bearings of rolls, rotating shafts, and other rotating bodies. J. H. Spencer, Birmingham.

Improvements in bar iron for the manufacture of shoes for horses and other animals. S. Busk, London. (A communicatien from S. Youll, Brazil.)

Improvements in button-hole sewing machines. J. Nasch, Berlin, Prussia.

Improvements in steam boilers. J. Maiden, Oldham.

Improvements in the manufacture and coating or casing of metallic tubes and rods. T. Weston and H. Weston, Birmingham.

Improved modes of fastening the knobs or handles of locks and latches of doors and gates, and for other similar purposes. P. Koch, Manchester. (A communication from C. Bristol, Newhaven, Connecticut, U.S.)

An improved collar stud. J. B. Gough, Rhyl.

Improvements in sickles and wires connected with mulls for spinning. J. Smith, Preston.

An improved substitute for curled hair for upholstering and other purposes, and process employed in the manufacture thereof. N. W. Blanchard, Dutch Flat, California, U.S.

Improvements in preparing and drying yeast. J. Ward, and J. Bowing, London.

Improvements in hand signals and other lamps. Samuel Wilson Clark, London, and William Robert Sykes, Clapham, Surrey.

Improvements in machines for removing paint from wood. Samuel Hulme, Stockport, Cheshire.

Improvements in railways, tramways, common roads, and machines, and vehicles to run thereon. William Bridges Adams, Blackheath.

Improvements in the construction of wheel tires. Louis Sterne, Westminster.

(Patents upon which the £50 Stamp Duty has been paid.)

Improvements in the manufacture of screws, chiefly applicable for fixing armour-plates. Henry Patterson Boyd, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Improvements in looms for weaving. Richard Longden Hattersley, Keighley, and John Smith, Yorkshire.

Improvements in lithographic, zincogrophic, and typographic printing machines. Charles H. Gardner, London, and Joseph Bickerton, Oldham.

Improvements in screens or dressing machines for screening or sifting corn, seeds, or other substances. Robert Boby, Bury St. Edmunds,

Improvements in pianofortes. Alfred N. Wornum, London,

Improvements in breach-loading fire-arms, and in apparatus for closing and repriming cartridge cases for the same. Thomas Horsley, Coney-street.

Improvements in machinery for actuating tools used in mining or excavating, or boring, part of the machinery being also applicable for actuating mine or other pumps. George Simpson, Glasgow.

Improvements in the manufacture of sugar. Alexander M. Clark, London. (A communication from L. J. F. Margueritte, Paris.)

At all the Roman Catholic chapels in Dublin, on Sunday, petitions against the inspection of convents, proposed by Mr. Newdegate's motion, were numerously signed.

A young man named Sutton, aged 21, was married at Truro on Monday to a woman of 40. The next day, by the aid of funds brought by the bride, the husband left Cornwall for America, leaving the bride at home.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Pickled Eggs.—The following excellent pickle would be more generally used if it were better known. The eggs should be boiled hard (say ten minutes), and then divested of their shells; when *quite cold* put them in jars, and pour over them vinegar (sufficient to quite *cover* them) in which have been previously boiled the usual spices for pickling; tie the jars down tight with bladder, and keep them till they begin to change colour.

How to Make Ginger Beer.—As the hot weather comes on many will be glad to have a receipt for making good ginger beer. It is taken from the celebrated treatise of Dr. Pereira on Diet. The honey gives the beverage a peculiar softness, and from not being fermented with yeast, it is less violent in its action when opened, but requires to be kept a somewhat longer time before use. White sugar, five pounds; lemon juice, one quarter of pint; honey, one quarter of a pound; ginger, bruised, five ounces; water, four gallons and a half. Boil the ginger in three quarts of the water for half an hour, then add the sugar, lemon juice and honey, with the remainder of the water, and strain through a cloth; when cold, add a quarter of the white of an egg, and a small teaspoonful of essence of lemon; let the whole stand four days, and bottle; it will keep for many months. This quantity will make 100 bottles; the cost being, sugar, five pounds, 2s.; lemon juice, 2d.; honey, 3d.; best white ginger, 2d.; egg and essence of lemon, 2d.; total, 2s. 9d. Ginger beer bottles may be obtained at the potteries at 10s. to 12s. per gross, and corks at 8d. to 1s. per gross.

Skeleton Leaves.—Any of our readers who may wish to prepare skeleton leaves now that spring is coming will find this an excellent plan. Begin by steeping leaves in rain water, in an open vessel exposed to the air and sun. Water must occasionally be added to compensate loss by evaporation. The leaves will putrefy, and then their membranes will begin to open; then lay them on a clean white plate, filled with fresh water, and with gentle touches take off the external membranes, separating them cautiously near the middle rib. When there is an opening towards the latter the whole membrane separates easily. The process requires a great deal of patience, as ample time must be given for the vegetable tissues to decay and separate.

Perfume.—A pleasant perfume, which will also serve as a preventive against moths, may be made of the following ingredients:—Take of cloves, carraway seeds, nutmeg, mace, cinnamon, and Tonquin beans, of each one ounce; then add as much Florentine orris root as will equal the other ingredients put together. Grind the whole well to powder, and then put in little bags among your clothes, &c.

Bacon.—The best way to "save your bacon" is to cook it simply and well so that all may be used. Dr. Kitchener justly says:—"The boiling of bacon is a very simple subject to comment upon; but our main object is to teach common cooks the art of dressing common food in the best manner. Cover a pound of nice streaked bacon with cold water, let it boil gently for three quarters of an hour; take it up, scrape the under side well, and cut off the rind: grate a crust of bread not only on the top, but all over it, as you would ham, put it before the fire for a few minutes, not too long, or it will dry and spoil it. Bacon is sometmes as salt as salt can make it, therefore before it is boiled it must be soaked in warm water for an hour or two, changing the water once; then pare off the rusty and smoked part, trim it nicely on the under side, and scrape the rind as clean as possible."

Devonshire Junket.—Put warm milk into a bowl, turn it with a little rennet, then add some scalded cream, sugar, and cinnamon on the top, without breaking the curd.

Ventilating Bedrooms.—A sheet of finely perforated zinc, substituted for a pane of glass in one of the upper squares of a chamber window, is the cheapest and best form of ventilator; there should not be a bedroom without it.

Wash for Sunburn.—The following will be found a good wash for sunburn. Take two drachms of borax, one drachm of Roman alum, one drachm of camphor, half an ounce of sugar candy, and a pound of ox-gall. Mix and stir well for ten minutes or so, and repeat this stirring three or four times a day for a fortnight, till it appears clear and transparent. Strain through blotting-paper and bottle up for use.

Cure for Toothache.—Two or three drops of essential oil of cloves put upon a small piece of lint or cotton wool, and placed in the hollow of the tooth, will be found to have the active power of curing the toothache without destroying the tooth or injuring the gums.

To Avoid Catching Cold.—Accustom yourself to the use of sponging with cold water every morning on first getting out of bed. It should be followed by a good deal of rubbing with a wet towel. It has considerable effect in giving tone to the skin, and maintaining a proper action in it, and thus proves a safeguard to the injurious influence of cold and sudden changes of temperature. Sir Astley Cooper said, "The methods by which I have preserved my own health are—temperance, early rising, and sponging the body every morning with cold water, immediately after getting out of bed,—a practice which I have adopted for thirty years without ever catching cold."

Another Paris Tragedy.—A fearful affair took place on Monday night at a house in the Rue du Cardinal Fesch. A stranger rushed at a banker, named Espir, as he was going out, and dealt him a blow over the head with a loaded cane. Espir stepped back, drew a sword-stick, and ran his assailant through the body. Both are dangerously, it is believed mortally, wounded.

The Rev. Newman Hall.—A letter from the Rev. Newman Hall, dated from Nazareth, has been received at the Surrey Chapel. The rev. gentleman speaks hopefully of his health, and practically refutes the prevalent rumour of his retirement from the Surrey Chapel and settlement in the United States, saying that he hopes, on his return to London, to "preach the Gospel with greater power and more energy than ever."

MIRACLE PLAYS IN SPAIN.

"Mystery" plays still flourish in Spain. In Holy Week at Madrid the "Seven Dolours of the Virgin" are represented at all the theatres; at Seville the performances are more imposing. The scenery is rather poor, but the costumes, according to the Seville correspondent of the *Times*, are excellent. All the characters of the drama may be recognised at a glance. Peter is portly, John is young and somewhat effeminate, and Judas has the noted red hair. The group round the Cross immediately after the death of the Redeemer could scarcely be surpassed. In the Seville play there is, however, a display of realism which is not to be found in the less pretending work, and which is not unfrequently revolting. Mr. Thackeray remarked that Hogarth never did things by halves, and that consequently when the murdered woman was shown in the "Seven Stages of Cruelty" her throat was cut to the vertebræ. In the same spirit the bodily sufferings, which are somewhat softened down at Madrid, are represented with frightful accuracy at Seville. The Redeemer is scourged in both, but while on one stage only the upper part of his person is shown, and the lashes are but lightly bestowed, on the other he is made nearly nude, and the flagellation is most vigorous. So again, while the Cross-bearing Christ at Madrid is not a very repulsive object, in Seville he becomes indescribably shocking through the close copy of the "bloody sweat."

While, however, the author or contriver of the Seville play carefully follows the Scriptural outline, he allows himself a few accessory "effects," which tell very well with the audience. By means of an opening in one of the flats the Virgin is smitten with grief through the appearance of a number of figures, each bearing an instrument of the Passion, but is soon afterwards consoled in ghostly fashion, when the flat reopens and discovers the persecutors of her Son, enveloped in infernal flames. The prayer in the Garden, "Father, let not this cup pass away," &c., is illustrated by a mechanical contrivance. The olive tree against which the Redeemer is praying gradually opens, and shows in the midst of the foliage an angel bearing in one hand a cup and in the other a cross.

Great importance is attached in the Seville play to the suicide of Judas Iscariot, who, with the rest of the Apostles, is almost overlooked in the "Siete Dolores." An elaborate set-scene, with a movable cataract, which, perhaps, to Spanish eyes seems an accurate imitation of real water, is provided for the occasion, and over this inclines the tree whereon the despairing traitor hangs himself in the presence of the audience. The selected branch breaks, Judas falls into the water, the stage becomes illumined with red fire, and a number of devils, very like those who carry off Don Giovanni, dance about to express their satisfaction. The sublimity of the awful scene is somewhat marred by the circumstance that the curtain no sooner descends than it rises again, in order that Judas may bow his acknowledgments to a highly appreciative public. On the evening when I witnessed the performance, he was the only person who was thus specially honoured. His part, indeed, is, for an actor, the best in the piece, and was exceedingly well played with, I grieve to add, something like a sense of comic humour. A modicum of the Terentian Davus or Geta, as represented by a very clever "Westminster," seemed to infuse itself into the character of the Scriptural traitor, and the brutal independence which marked his whole career, and which contrasted strongly with the reverence of his fellow disciples, is evidently intended to be amusing. All this is very horrible, but—so it is.

THE EASTER REVIEW.

The Volunteers had their annual holiday on Easter Monday, when, for the sixth time, Brighton was honoured with the presence of our citizen soldiery. They turned out to the number of 26,000 men with fifty-seven guns; but with the exception of a troop of forty-seven men belonging to the Honourable Artillery Company, there were no mounted forces. Brighton race-course was lined with carriages and visitors. Many thousands were sauntering over the hills or gathered together on the sward in groups that in the distance looked like little parterres of flowers. The great mass of Volunteers in all their variety of colour, but grey and green prevailing, were down away on the right of the stand; and the background of all was filled in with the crisp blue sea, warm with a misty look, like the haze over Turner's gorgeous paintings. At five minutes after twelve the march-past commenced. Some slight alterations were made in the formation of the artillery by order of General Scarlett, but the whole force may be taken to have marched past as nearly as possible as follows:—

The cavalry consisted of 47 men of the Hon. Artillery Company. The artillery was divided into three brigades of field batteries and two of garrison artillery. The first brigade of batteries was commanded by Lord Truro, and included 16 guns, 74 horses, and 185 men; the second, Lieutenant-Colonel Creed, 17 guns, 102 horses, 318 men; the third, 20 guns, 145 horses, 503 men. The first brigade of garrison artillery, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, numbered 1,569 men; the second, Lieutenant-Colonel Walmisley, 1,281 men.

The infantry comprised four divisions, with three brigades to each division. The commanders and numbers were as follow:—

First Division.—Major-General Brownrigg, C.B. First Brigade—Lieut.-Colonel Loyd Lindsay, V.C., 2,009; Second Brigade—Lieut.-Colonel Viscount Ranelagh, 2,075; Third Brigade—Lieut.-Colonel Bigge, 2,021.

Second Division.—Major-General his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B. Fourth Brigade—Lieut.-Colonel Macleod of Macleod, V.C., 1,929; Fifth Brigade—Lieut.-Colonel Viscount Bury, 2,048; Sixth Brigade—Lieut.-Colonel Money, 2,116.

Third Division.—Major-General Carey, C.B. Seventh Brigade—Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald, 1,984; Eighth Brigade—Lieut.-Colonel Dunsmure, 2,073; Ninth Brigade—Lieut.-Colonel W. Barttelot, 1,802.

Fourth Division.—Major-General Lysons, C.B. Tenth Brigade—Lieut.-Colonel Somerset, 1,861; Eleventh Brigade—Lieut.-Colonel Buxton, 1,860; Twelfth Brigade—Lieut.-Colonel Earl Cowper, K.G., 2,008.

The march-past, which occupied an hour and twenty minutes, was not so well done as usual; with few exceptions, in fact, it was positively bad. Nor was the sham fight as successful as that of previous years. The attacking force were supposed to have landed at Rottingdean, and by a right-flank march gained the summit of the downs towards Baldsdean, while the defending force, whose general has received information of the landing of the enemy, has moved out from Brighton to intercept his march, and protect the town from the contemplated ravages of an invading army.

When the sham fight was over the Volunteers, after emptying their rifles, began to march to the station, which was reached at 5·30 by the First Surrey Rifles and the other corps in their brigade. The greatest regularity was observed on the march, and the trains were despatched under the superintendence of Mr. Knight and Mr. Denvil with extraordinary punctuality. All the London Volunteers had started by half-past seven, but an immense crowd congregated about the station till the last Volunteer train was sent off. Fortunately there was no serious accident during the day, but fifteen cases of fainting and enfeebled circulation, caused no doubt, by the heat, are reported. These were attended to, and the men were able to return with their corps. The most noticeable accident was that which ocurred to the captain of a Volunteer corps, who foolishly got into the line of fire of one of the First Sussex Artillery 18-pounders. While his attention was attracted by the gun it was fired, and eighteen pieces of wad and gunpowder were lodged in his face, his whiskers being also burned off. The officer wore spectacles, and his eyes were thus preserved. Great complaints were made at the want of proper hospital accommodation, the War Office having failed to supply the necessary means. A temporary expedient was resorted to, and a tent was hired for the purpose; but, unfortunately, the roof was of single canvas, and the heat was much greater in the tent than out of it.

Late in the evening there was a good deal of boisterous fun in the streets. A great number of Volunteers remained all night at Brighton.

The Marquis of Queensbury has consented to take the Mastership of the Worcestershire Hunt.

The wife of a Sheffield pawnbroker, named Youle, committed suicide on Saturday night by taking vitriol.

Buenos Ayres has been visited by a very severe storm, causing much loss of life and great destruction of property. One hundred thousand sheep are said to have been drowned.

On Sunday night a hurricane swept over the Tagus and caused great damage to shipping in the river, and, it is feared, involved much loss of life. The British squadron escaped inlury.

The *Cork Herald* says it is expected that if the Land Bill is not passed this session, evictions on an unprecedented scale will take place in Ireland, in order to avoid the payment of compensation proposed.

The corporation of Rochester has acquired from the Earl of Jersey a lease of the Castle and adjacent grounds of the ancient city, and intends to expend about £2000 in laying out the latter as a public recreation ground.

The "San Mazen," the first vessel from Greenland seal fisheries, arrived at Peterhead on Saturday. She reports a fair fishing. The sealing was exceptionally early this season. Seals were plentiful, but they were killed when very young.

Suicide at Lichfield,—The city Coroner for Lichfield held an enquiry on Saturday upon the body of James Smith, of Greenhill, Lichfield, market gardener, who was found dead hanging in the loft over his stable, on Good Friday. The deceased was a very quiet inoffensive man, and it is supposed that depression of spirits from various causes led him to the commission of the act. He had been missing from seven in the morning, and when he was discovered at one in the afternoon, was quite dead. The verdict of the jury was "Temporary insanity."

BIRTHS.

Lea.—On the 10th inst., at Chester-square, London, the wife of Thomas Lea, Esq., M.P., of a son.

Sevier.—On Palm Sunday, at Staunton Rectory, near Gloucester, the wife of the Rev. W. J. Sevier, prematurely, of a daughter, who survived her birth only a few hours.

MARRIAGES.

Caldicott—Jagger.—On the 20th inst., at Edgbaston Parish Church, by the Rev. H. F. Gray, vicar of Pilton, Somerset, prebendary of Wells, Oswald Holt, second son of Oswald Caldicott, to Rosa Mary, second daughter of Charles H. Jagger, solicitor, all of Edgbaston.

Peyton—Strike.—On the 4th inst., at the British Consulate, Hamburg, Henry, son of A. Peyton. Esq., of Edgbaston, to Mary, second daughter of the late John Strike, Esq., of Oxford.

DEATHS.

Bridgeman.—On the 14th inst., at Weston, Staffordshire, Gerald Orlando Manners Bridgeman, Ensign Rifle Brigade, third son of the Earl and Countess of Bradford, in the 23rd year of his age.

Lyttelton.—On the 13th inst., at Hagley, Sarah, Dowager Lady Lyttelton, aged 82.

Tennant.—On the 14th inst., at his residence, 7, Wellington-square, Cheltenham, of paralysis, Charles Thane Tennant, in the 86th year of his age.

Underwood.—On the 7th inst., at Mynd House, Gloucester, the residence of Thomas Evans, Esq., M.D., Mary Elizabeth, widow of the late Rev. Thomas Underwood, vicar of Diddlebury, Salop.

THE BIRMINGHAM MOURNING AND FUNERAL WAREHOUSE.
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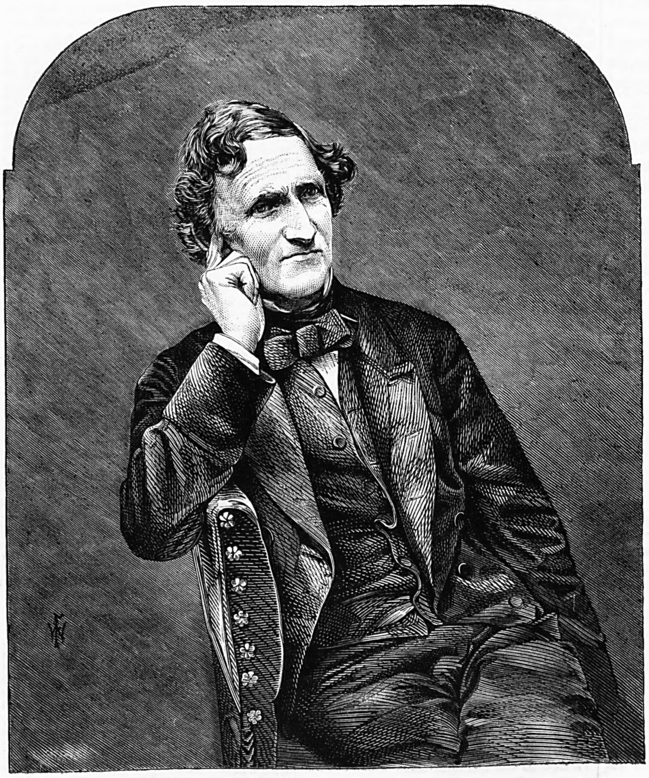
ELIHU BURRITT.

For some years a resident of Birmingham, Elihu Burritt is perhaps as well-known in England as he is in America. He was born in Connecticut in 1811, and went to an ordinary day school until he was sixteen. Losing at this time the protection and assistance of his father, he was apprenticed to a blacksmith. In the intervals of labour he studied literature, and eventually mastered mathematics and several foreign languages. By dint of persistent hard study and a taste for intellectual work, he was a learned and accomplished man by the time he was thirty. "Men of the Time" credits him with the knowledge of something like twenty different languages. But there is a higher gift than the gift of tongues—Elihu Burritt in his heart is a philanthropist, influenced by an earnest sympathy with his kind. All his labours point to one end—a yearning to benefit the human race, to elevate the masses, to unite nations and peoples in one universal bond of brotherhood. Some of his schemes may be counted Utopian; but time has shown that like many an enthusiast he has only projected movements a little too far a-head of his time: Ocean Penny Postage, for example.

We have not space for such an essay as the merits of the subject deserve; nor have we material in our possession to prepare a complete story of Mr. Burritt's life. We gather the following facts from his preface to "Thoughts and Notes," an interesting miscellaneous work, from the press of Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. In the year 1844 he commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper in Worcester, Mass., called "The Christian Citizen." It was especially devoted to the Anti-Slavery cause, Peace, Temperance, and Self-Cultivation. In 1846 he first visited England, where he remained three years; still continuing his paper in Massachusetts. During this sojourn in the Mother Country, he originated several enterprises for the promotion of peace and friendly intercourse and fraternal sympathy between different countries. One of these was an association called "The League of Universal Brotherhood," which numbered at one time ten thousand members in Great Britain and as many in the United States. The practical objects and labours of this association were the promotion of International Peace Congresses, International Friendly Addresses, Ocean Penny Postage, encouragement of Free Labour in slave-holding countries, and other enterprises of similar spirit. One of the most interesting and useful of them was called "The Olive Leaf Mission." This was the monthly insertion in about forty continental journals of a column of short articles and paragraphs on the subject of peace, extracted from the speeches and writings of eminent men of different countries. This column was called an "Olive Leaf for the People;" and it appeared monthly in newspapers printed in seven different languages, from Madrid to St. Petersburgh, and from Stockholm to Vienna. The whole sum paid to all these journals for the publication of the "Olive Leaf" was about £300 a year. This amount was contributed by the ladies of the United Kingdom, who formed over a hundred associations for this purpose, called "Olive Leaf Societies," all of which were organised under the personal direction or suggestion of the author, who was present to explain the objects of the undertaking.


ELIHU BURRITT.—*From a Photograph by Thrupp.*

In connexion with the Ocean Penny Postage movement, he addressed one hundred and fifty public meetings on the subject in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and travelled over nearly the whole of the United States to stir up interest and action in the reform. In 1854 he again returned to America, and laboured for six years to bring the government and people to adopt "Compensated Emancipation" as the safest, cheapest and most equitable way of extinguishing slavery in the United States. He visited nearly every considerable town in the Free States, and urged at public meetings this mode of solving the great difficulty. He proposed that all the public lands in the Union should be appropriated to the compensation of the slave-holding States for the emancipation of their slaves, and endeavoured to show that a sufficient fund might be obtained from the lands to pay the whole expense of this great act of justice and freedom. A National Compensated Emancipation Society was formed to operate upon the mind of the nation in behalf of the plan, and considerable interest and some action had been gained in Congress, when Old John Brown's descent into Virginia intercepted all peaceful modes of settlement, and precipitated that terrible arbitrament which extinguished slavery at a cost to both North and South ten times greater, counted in money alone, than the amount involved in peaceful compensated emancipation.

In connexion with these various movements, the author necessarily travelled and laboured in different countries, and edited several periodicals in England and America. "The Christian Citizen" was commenced in 1844 and continued to 1851. "The Bond of Brotherhood" was started in England in 1846 and continued till 1868. "The Citizen of the World" was published for two years in Philadelphia, from 1855 to 1856 inclusively. "The North and South" in 1858 and 1859, in New Britain, Connecticut, devoted especially to compensated emancipation. All the articles in the "Sparks from the Anvil," "Voice from the Forge," and "Peace Papers for the People," were taken from "The Christian Citizen" and "The Bond of Brotherhood," and were written between 1844 and 1850.

Mr. Burritt is now engaged in the development of a great International Land scheme, the operations of which he directs at Birmingham. He still finds time for literary exercises, and writing is, as it always was with him, a "labour of love." Our readers will recall some entertaining papers which he has from time to time contributed to the columns of this journal, including that most interesting sketch in one of our earliest numbers, "The Home of Rip Van Winkle." The portrait which we publish of this "citizen of the world" is in every respect an excellent likeness; and it affords us great pleasure to pay this tribute to a man who combines genius with benevolence, and both with a particularly modest and unpretentious bearing.

At present Mr. Burritt is recruiting his health at classic Oxford, prior to another short residence in the States. He will leave England for America in a few weeks.

THE FESTIVALS OF THE THREE CHOIRS.

Everybody will be glad to hear that the agitation in favour of holding the Triennial Musical Festivals in Worcester Cathedral has been successful. The Dean and Chapter of Worcester met on Tuesday to consider the memorial which had been presented to them, praying them to permit the Festivals to be held, as usual, in the Cathedral; and, on Wednesday, a meeting of the Restoration Committee was held. It was then announced that Lord Dudley had offered to give £5,000 to the Restoration Fund, and the Dean and Chapter £2,000, provided that a sum of £3,000 was raised by the city and county. The Dean and Chapter having dissented from the proposition to discontinue the holding of the Festivals in the Cathedral, the subject was not gone into.

The greatest satisfaction is expressed at this result, although few could have expected that the Dean and Chapter would refuse the use of the Cathedral for the good use to which it has been applied for considerably more than a century.

PROPOSAL TO ABOLISH THE H.

At last! We are not at all surprised. We knew it must come to this sooner or later; for to say nothing at all of the inconvenience which many very worthy people feel, and apparently always will feel, in pronouncing the H with the precision that is required by the rules of good breeding, the supremacy of a single letter of the alphabet is as inconsistent with the levelling spirit of the time as the supremacy of the £10 Householder. The aspirate has held its position as the vocal head of the alphabet for about the same period as the £10 Householder held his at the head of our political system, and there is, therefore, a sort of poetical justice in abolishing or superseding them together, and in returning to the ancient lines of our Constitution and the ancient principles of pronunciation, at one and the same time. Even apart from considerations of this sort there is a great deal to be said in favour of the proposal to abolish the aspirate; and though we fear many of our readers will think us shockingly vulgar for making this concession to the Aitch droppers, we do not very well see how, in candour, many of their arguments are to be met on philosophical or philological grounds. We have not the slightest intention of abandoning the aspirate ourselves; but we sympathise from our hearts with those interesting and delightful ladies and gentlemen who, from some defect of the epiglottis or larynx, we presume suffer under a chronic inaptitude to sound the H, and to roll their R's as alphabetical epicures insist that they shall be sounded under pain of social ostracism, and we wish to show the sincerity of this expression of our sympathy by making them a present of all the learned and conclusive arguments that some of them have drawn from the classical authorities of antiquity, from the ancient usage of scholars in our own tongue, and from the practice of the most intelligent of our own international contemporaries.

For in truth the aspirate is almost peculiar to ourselves. You may travel from the head waters of the St. Lawrence to the River Plate, and from New York to Omaha, without hearing the aspirate used as we ourselves are in the habit of using it by above a hundred persons, and the chances are that not more than a tithe of those will be sons of the soil. The French have tabooed it in pronunciation. The Spaniards, we believe, have never used it. The Romans conquered the world, but even they in turn were mastered by the aspirate. They have left us the noblest specimens of eloquence, of poetry, and of criticism, but the keenest and most accomplished of their writers was compelled, like the Cockney of our own day, to confess that he could make nothing of the letter H. There it stood in the alphabet, a relic perhaps of the picture-writing of the Assyrians or of the hieroglyphics of Egypt; it was impossible either to ignore or abolish it. No one apparently troubled himself to pronounce it. Quinctilian thought it might be struck out of the alphabet, Aulus Gellius that it might be used or not indifferently, as Virgil uses it, "ahena" or "aena," But, like a poor relation, the H was always turning up when no one wished to see it; and still always turning up in such peculiar situations that it was impossible to act upon either of these rules. And so here we are after the lapse of twenty centuries still teasing ourselves with a question that may have furnished Cæsar and Cicero with a topic for chat after supper or in their morning strolls in the forum, when the latest bit of scandal about Cateline had been turned over and neither of them wished to talk of politics; and the probability seems to be that in the end, though not at present perhaps, we shall take Quinctilian's hint, and, without exactly throwing the H overboard as a member of the alphabet, simply let it slide, as the American phrase is, in conversation. Aulus Gellius' rule, however, has so much to recommend it on general grounds that it is hardly surprising that it has governed the use of the letter in the case of millions who never heard his name, and of millions more who would not know how to pronounce it if they had. Till within thirty or forty years ago, the aspirate was used as indiscriminately in the conversation of the highest circles of English society as it is in the authorised translation of the Bible. There it is simply used at haphazard, apparently as the fancy of the moment suggested, and it is amusing to find how many of the clergy attempt to get out of the difficulty in reading the Lessons. Of course in the pulpit they would no more think of parleying with the aspirate than they would think of committing simony, but in the reading desk they have to strike out a compromise between the fashion of the day and the text of Holy Writ,—to pronounce the aspirate and yet preserve the "an" by which the translators generally contrive to guard the word against pronunciation. More parsons' sore throats are probably to be traced to this whimsical effort of nature than to any other cause; and in the interest of humanity alone we are, therefore, bound either to revise the text of the Scriptures or to pass an Act of Parliament relieving the clergy from any of the penalties of the writ præmunire that may be attached to anything like tampering with the pronunciation of Holy Writ. Sydney Smith very rarely used the aspirate in his contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, and his daughter, Lady Holland, still allows the "an" to stand. It is almost the only sign of orthodoxy to be found in his genial and witty bits of criticism, and it would perhaps be hard to rob him of this. The fact, however, is interesting as showing what people thought of the aspirate in Sydney Smith's day; and when the prince of diners-out, the wit of Lady Holland's drawing-room and of the *Edinburgh Review*, never gave a second thought to the aspirate either in conversation or writing, we may be sure that few other people did..

The strict rules which now govern its use date from about the period of the Reform Bill, and ever since then its proper pronunciation has been held to be the first sign of good breeding and culture, no less than of perfect education. Perhaps no one has done more than *Punch* to insist upon its use, and poor Mr. Hadfield and one or two other gentlemen of his class have been almost driven to suicide by the jokes that have been made at their expense on this score. It used to be said that a false quantity in a Latin quotation in the House of Commons was enough to damn any man for ever. Of late years Latin quotations have been voted pedantic, except in Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe, and the H is now the *pons asinorum* of aspirants for Parliamentary distinction. You may be as original as Mr. Lowe in your thoughts, as brilliant as Mr. Disraeli, or as eloquent as Mr. Gladstone; but if you are hazy in your notions about the aspirate, all your eloquence, all your brilliance, and all your wit will be laughed at in the House and out of it, and expatriation is the only resource open to a man who wishes to pass his life pleasantly. It is useless to quote Sir Robert Peel's example. He belongs to what Mr. Bright calls "the ignorant race of statesmen," and in his later years he did contrive by a struggle with nature to triumph over this difficulty of art, except when the aspirate fell in the middle of a word.

We hope our readers will not think us too serious upon the point. It is a serious question, and one of these days we may wake up to find that instead of being the Shibboleth of gentility the aspirate is the rallying cry of the two great political parties of the State—the symbol of Conservatives and the horror of Liberals. To us the H is the most musical of letters, and artistically one of the greatest charms of conversation, and we shall stick up to the last for its retention. But if H is to stand, like every other English institution, upon its own merits, we fear there is as little to be said for it as there is for the law of primogeniture; and if its fate is to be settled by counting noses the chances are that the aspirate will soon be as obsolete as the long A or the Dodo.

COPE'S TOBACCO FACTORY AT LIVERPOOL.

That the largest and most complete establishment in England for the manufacture of tobacco should be in Liverpool is not surprising when we consider the important relations and the extensive communication which have been maintained during the past century between that port and the chief tobacco-growing countries of the world. Last year, there were 16,000 hogsheads and 5,000 bales imported into Liverpool alone; on which about a million of money was paid in duty; and the port may claim about half the receipts of the country in this branch of commerce. Now, though the town has no share in the manufacture of its other great staple import, cotton, it has always taken a leading part in converting the raw material into those preparations which delight the smoker, the chewer, and the snuff-taker. How large a branch of industry this manufacture forms may be estimated from the fact that last year the United Kingdom received into its ports no less than 17,000,000 lbs. of stemmed tobacco—that is to say, of tobacco leaf in its entire state; and over 20,000,000 lbs. of unstemmed, or leaf from which the stems had been removed—or, a total of more than 38,000,000 lbs. weight, representing an amount of more than five millions sterling.

But statistics of this kind will convey to the reader a much less adequate notion of the extent of this business of tobacco manufacture than he may derive from a description, however cursory and feeble, of such an establishment as the factory of Messrs. Cope Bros., which stands in Lord Nelson Street, Liverpool, fronting the popular concert hall, and far outvying that building in the extent of its proportions and its general appearance. There is, however, nothing pretentious about the structure; and as the gates through which the greater portion of the tobacco worked is received and discharged are in another thoroughfare, which is in the rear of the building, there is little in the exterior of the frontage to indicate the extent of the transactions carried on within. A short flight of steps leading up from the main entrance brings the visitor within sight of a busy scene; men, women, boys and girls, who may be counted by the hundreds, are engaged in the various processes of the business, in a succession of lofty rooms which occupy the ground floor of the factory. Leaving these larger apartments for the present on the right, we proceed through a suite of counting-houses and find ourselves, after a considerable journey, in the manager's room; from which, as a convenient starting point, we are conducted in regular order over this land of fragrant treasures gathered from the Indies, the continents of the oldest and newest worlds, and the remotest islands of the globe. The dusky labourers of the much-praised fields of Cuba and the States; the swarthy native of the Indian coral isles; the lithe Asiatic, the stolid German, the dreamy Turk and Persian—each has contributed to this store; and while we are here, at least, we may be sceptical about coltsfoot, plantain, dock-leaves, cabbage, sawdust, starch, meal, rhubarb, and all the other abominations which are talked of by the learned who discourse of adulteration. So, at all events, we may quote the old rhymer who sang:—

> "Tobacco is a traveller,
> Come from the Indies hither?
> It passed sea and land,
> Ere it came to my hand,
> And 'scaped the wind and weather."

Descending in a steam lift to the basement, we find ourselves in the Magazine, where on all sides we find hogsheads, bales and sorted heaps of "the weed," of which we are told there are between forty and fifty kinds in the collection—sorts that to our unsophisticated eyes seem to have "distinction without a difference." Here is plenty of Havannah, of course; but as we pass along we hear that the prestige of this famous description has to a large extent died out; and that Manilla, on account of its peculiar sweetness of flavour and perfect burning qualities, has vastly superseded it; much to the advantage of the Spanish Government, with whom the monopoly of the production and sale of Manilla tobacco rests. We spend a few moments in admiration of the dexterity and judgment with which the girls who are seated around the magazine are separating the unstemmed leaves—from which the mid-ribs were removed in far-off lands—and the rapidity with which the piles grow under their nimble hands.

The hoist is going steadily up or down, carrying its burden of the dark and odorous leaves from floor to floor; and we are tempted to stop and dream of the destiny in store for this solace of the harassed, this companion of the jovial, this peaceful friend of the fanciful, this alleviation of life's little ills, and not a few of its great ones—this object of the mingled plaudits and revilings of mankind. We may hope all those who use it will be able to commend it like the enthusiast who says—

> I owe to smoking, more or less,
> Through life the whole of my success;
> With my cigar, I'm sage and wise,
> Without, I'm dull as cloudy skies.
> When smoking, all my ideas soar,
> When not, they sink upon the floor.
> The greatest men have all been smokers,
> And so were all the greatest jokers.
> Then ye who'd bid adieu to care,
> Come here and smoke into the air!"

But our guide leads the way to the Stripping Room, where some dozens of girls are busily employed, as represented in the vignette in our illustration, in removing the stalks or ribs from the stemmed tobacco, and sorting the leafs into separate heaps—some, the best looking leaves, for wrappers, or outsides, of cigars; some, not inferior in quality, but less perfect in form, for insides. These they put up in pads, of a hundred leaves in each; and at the end of the room we find a row of packages of the assorted leaves, waiting to be passed upstairs to the Shop, whither we go next. The reader must bear in mind that the factory is in itself a town of very respectable dimensions, in which there are not far less than a thousand workers in tobacco; so that it is not unnecessary to provide an emporium where each of the artisans can obtain, as if purchased by himself or herself individually, supplies of the material of which their wares are made. The Shop is divided into compartments, with separate sets of bins, shelves, counters, and attendants; each section having its distinctive sign—as "Havannah," "Manilla," and so forth. Through the Shop pass in constant procession the cigar makers, each bringing a ticket, bearing the foreman's order for material sufficient to make a hundred cigars; for every leaf of which the receiver will afterwards be called to account by the aid of weights and scales.

Turning from the Shop, we face the largest of the Manipulating Rooms. Four or five hundred girls are seated at desks, rolling and cutting the leaf into cigars with such diligence and rapidity as tell us without verbal explanation how each one's quota of the wage's-fund of the week is measured by the amount of work done. In a long gallery above are some scores more; in an adjoining room a host of apprentice girls, learning their business; and in another large apartment in a distant part of the building are about a hundred men, who are finished hands—some few of them growing grey in the service—engaged in making the best and most costly descriptions of cigars. One sketch will serve to show how the cigar is made. Select any of these benches, and watch the process. The operator has a sharp knife, a hard square block of wood called a cutting-board, a gum bottle, and the heap of tobacco leaves lately brought from the shop. Practice enables the better classes of workpeople to take up pretty accurately at a single grasp the proper quantity of insides or broken leaf; and this, rolled in the hand, is tightly and securely enveloped in a perfect leaf, which is cut to the proper length and secured along the outside edge with gum. The perfection gained in the art of cigar making is best shown by the fact that very seldom is the pound of tobacco leaf more than two or three above or below the exact hundred which goes to the pound box. It should be said, however, that for the guidance of the younger and least experienced girls, Messrs. Cope have patented a little instrument which measures correctly the thickness and length of the cigar, and, by means of elastic bands, presses the insides into the proper shape.

The last batch of tobacco leaf being worked up, the pound of cigars is carried off to the Examining Room, where the foreman or his deputy examines the workmanship, weighs the quantity returned, and credits it to the maker in the books, whence each of the eight or nine hundred wages-bills are made up at the end of the week. The cigars thus passed are next sent down a little self-acting inclined railway to the Sorting Room, where they are separated into different classes, according to colour, tied up in the familiar bands of bright yellow ribbon, and deposited in boxes.

In order that we may bring the various branches of work connected with the preparation of cigars for the market systematically to a focus, we diverge at this point, and are taken to the wood yard, where great beams of the fragrant cedar, brought from the West Indies and America, lie ready for the sawyer. The steam saw-mill is hard at work, slicing these beams of heavy timber into long, thin slips, which are afterwards carried to the building, and there cut into the necessary lengths, and made into boxes. The boxes are removed in the rough to the large room where the sorting is carried on, and there, when the edges have been papered, the lids labelled, and the boxes have been dried in a steam closet, they are filled, fastened, and branded by a new and improved method with the registered brands of the firm, which are not imitations of Havannah brands, but principally inscriptions of the names of the various classes of cigars. Thus completed, the boxes are placed in the hoist and descend to the Drying Room, where we reach the final stage of "this strange eventful history." The Drying Rooms is constructed on the model of the old Roman baths; is built on a series of small pillars; and is so formed as to afford a complete draught underneath and to exclude all dust and dirt. It is heated to about the temperature of the first closet of a Turkish bath, and is stored with hundreds of boxes of the rolls of weed we have thus traced through all the steps of manufacture; and here they remain until the steam-heated pipes have completed the work—generally about a month—and the cigars are ready to be carried away to the ends of the kingdom and the most distant parts of the earth.

The making of cigars is but one of many manufactures carried on in Messrs. Cope's establishment; but as a detailed account of them all would fill a respectable volume, we shall be content with a cursory glance at one or two processes through which tobacco passes in the course of conversion into other forms than this. There are very few patrons of the once aristocratic practice of snuff-taking who could endure a stay of many minutes in the noisy, dusty den we enter next, where the tobacco stems are being cut up by hand, and by a machine not unlike a turnip-cutter, into small portions, which are cured, pickled, or fermented for a month or six weeks, and then thrown into a cone-shaped iron mill for the finer kinds, or a trough where they are ground by a revolving granite millstone for the coarser sorts, or roasted in a furnace (for the Irish snuff which bears the remarkable name of "Blackguard"). Here you shall get your Rappee, your light Scotch, your pungent Irish; and you will not lament the absence of the once famous Orangery, the Carotte, the Palillio, the Bergamotte, Jassamena, Etrenne, and the host of fashionable preparations of departed days, if your sternutatory sensations at all resemble our own. You will feel not altogether unlike the Roundhead of whom it was written—

> "He had administered a dose
> Of snuff mundungus to his nose;
> And powdered the inside of his skull,
> Instead of the outward jobbernole:"

and you will be as little desirous of rejoining the dusty, non-sneezing snuff-grinders in their workshop as of imitating the fabled gentleman who is said to have invented a double-barrelled pistol, with which each morning he fired up his nose a sufficient quantity of powdered tobacco to last him throughout the day.

We select the Cavendish department for a brief notice; because Messrs. Cope have made its manufacture almost a new branch of the English tobacco-making business. Our first glimpse of the apartment where this kind of smoking and chewing tobacco is made shows us a huge mass of leaf, liquored down for fermentation. Not less than fourteen cwt. we find in one heap. When it has attained a condition which makes it fit for working, it is carried to a machine, somewhat resembling a brick-making machine in form. This was patented by the firm, and greatly facilitates and improves the facture of the hard cakes which try the edges of so many penknives before they can be smoked or chewed. Girls are feeding the machine, which receives in quick succession its regular mouthfuls of raw tobacco—an ounce at each bite—and immediately compresses these into a sort of preliminary cavendish. The cakes thus formed are then passed through a second and a third mould, and after that through presses almost innumerable; for, to make these cakes of the requisite density it is necessary to force all the air out of the fibres of the tobacco, and the difficulty of keeping it out when the first pressure is removed is obvious. The cakes thus made are pressed into boxes and next passed, under hydraulic power, through hot steaming presses; from which the tobacco comes out in a condition as nearly approximate to that of American cavendish as is possible under the English excise laws, which forbid the use of liquorice or sugar. It is as good as the American make for smoking purposes; but chewers do not relish it so much as the sweeter kind that comes ready-made across the Atlantic.

Another trip upstairs brings us to the Printing Office, where many hands are engaged at typographical and lithographic presses, in printing the ornamental many-coloured labels, wrappers, and placards used by the firm. Descending again, we repass the Carpenters' shop, and observe that, in addition to cigar boxes, the establishment makes it own cutting-boards, packing-boxes, and general wood-work. Coming once more to the ground floor, we enter the Smithy, where a clever engineer and assistants provide the iron-work and repairs for the extensive machinery for the factory. Next door is the Engine-House, where a powerful steam-horse is working mightily and keeping in motion the machinery of the several departments. The limbs of the monster are clothed with a patent cement, which prevents the waste of heat and keeps the room cool; while the surplus steam passes away through a labyrinth of iron pipes which traverse every room from basement to roof, and warm the whole building; returning as it cools, through a condensing tank, from which it is pumped back into the engine boilers.

And, now that we have done with our survey of the factory proper, we descend to the girls' kitchen. Here are hundreds of cloaks, jackets, bonnets, and baskets. The last are used for carrying the dinners, with tea, sugar, bread, and butter, which the employès bring with them, to save the double journey to and from their homes. A large and handsome cooking range occupies one end of the kitchen; and the dainty care of the attendants, who supply hot water and reasonable cooking facilities to the girls affords to the latter an example of good housewifery, as well as the conveniences which are the primary objects of this admirable institution.

From the kitchen we are ushered by a narrow doorway and a darkened spiral staircase to a network of galleries pierced with numerous loopholes and masked windows, from which sentinels, stationed on duty the day-long, can see every portion of the building, and can keep watch on any who may be suspected. Two advantages result from this ingenious contrivance:—as every person, on entering Messrs. Cope's employment, is informed of the existence of a secret surveillance, a strong temptation to pilfering is removed; and as it is almost impossible for anyone to conceal tobacco or cigars without being seen by the watchmen, the humiliating process of searching the workpeople as they leave at night, as it is practised in the French Imperial factory and elsewhere, is rendered unnecessary.

One or two brief remarks and we have done. There is little restraint exercised over the persons employed. Talking and even singing are permitted, especially amongst the younger girls; and the discipline of the establishment has fostered a feeling of emulation as to personal appearance amongst the 700 work girls, which exhibits itself pleasantly in gentle manners and neat and ornamental attire. The gentlemen who preside over the several departments go about like generals of division, with even less to say, probably doing the work all the better for talking less. Singular personal facts strike one here and there. The foreman snuff-maker was once a gardener; another foreman is a member and officer of several learned societies. Such is the place, and such the people over whom Messrs. Cope, Brothers, rule, for the benefit of those who join in the triple alliance of the smokers, the chewers, and the snuff-takers. We shall go away with abundant matter for thought over the cigar which is offered us as we bid farewell to the Liverpool Tobacco Factory.

"More than a year ago, one of my children was attacked with bronchitis, and after a long illness was given up by the physicians as *past cure*. But one of your agents induced me to try your Pain Killer, and leave off all other medicines, which I did; and, from the time I commenced to use it, the child rapidly grew better, and is now strong and healthy.—John Winstanley, 10, Whittle St., Liverpool, *Jan.* 2, 1869.—To Perry Davis & Son."

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Cardinal Gonella died at Rome on Friday.

Mr. Henry William Ripley has given £10,000 to found a Convalescent Home at Bradford.

No news has been received of the City of Brussels.

On Good Friday Sarah Pay died in Canterbury in the 104th year of her age.

Colonel Akroyd, M.P. for Halifax, fell from his horse on Saturday and sustained concussion of the brain.

The miners on strike at Wearmouth Colliery, Sunderland, have resolved to hold out until the employers concede their demands.

The windows in the house of Mr. Parsons, Robinstown, Drogheda, were smashed while he and his wife were nursing a sick child.

A correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* writes to that paper to say that he has seen in Cuttack, a native chuprassi, who measures a little over two feet in height. He is twenty-six years old, weighs 30lb., and is pronounced by medical men to be perfectly proportioned.

A well-dressed man ascended to the top of the column at the Place de la Bastille, Paris and, without a moment's delay, threw himself over the railing above. The body was dreadfully disfigured by the fall, and death was instantaneous. He was brother of Lieut. Mage, who perished last December in the Gorgone.

PRIESTS AND SOLDIERS.—At Eimbeck, in Hanover, the Catholic curé protested, in writing, against the soldiers being exercised on fête days. The following is the answer he received:—"Military service on holidays, as well as during the week days, is the principal duty of the soldier. According to the uses and customs of the Prussian army, the requirements of the service take precedence over the divine office." The reply was signed by the supreme military commander. The priest afterwards having chosen as the text for his sermon the passage in the Gospel: "Render therefore unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's," he was sent away from his parish, because the choice of the verse was considered as an excitation to disobedience.

FORTY-SIX YEARS A LUNATIC.—An inquest has been held at the Bethnal House Asylum on a gentleman named John Coxwell, aged 71 years. Forty-six years ago his mind gave way, and his friends placed him in the asylum, but owing to the length of time that had elapsed since that occurrence took place the officers of the asylum were unable to discover the nature of the occupation that the deceased then followed. The books detailing the nature of his complaint had been destroyed, and therefore there were no documents in existence giving any reason for his first incarceration. On Sunday afternoon he was seized with a fit, and died shortly afterwards. The *post-mortem* examination showed that he died of disease of the heart. Verdict accordingly.

"THE BLONDES" IN NEW YORK.—The troupe of "Blondes," under Miss Lydia Thompson's management, are in New York, where they have been playing the burlesque of "Prince Pippin." A New York journal says as Prince Pippin, Miss Lydia Thompson, as ever, looked exceedingly pretty, sang pleasantly and pertly, and danced blithely. The moment she made her appearance the audience broke out in a tumultuous welcome. Several more enthusiastic of the young men in the front seats shouted "Bully gal!" and one or two waved their hats. There was no mistaking the temper of the audience or the endorsement. Miss Pauline Markham (the Princess Apalina) was similarly welcomed, and Mr. Harry Beckett woke a terrific storm of applause from the dense gallery. A distinctive hit of the evening was the imitation of Fechter by Mr. Harry Jackson, who has reduced the style, cadence, expression, and make-up of Fechter to a laughable synopsis. Miss Thompson's recent escapade at Chicago seems to have had the effect of increasing her popularity rather than lessening her in public estimation.

THE COURT.—HER MAJESTY'S EASTER BOUNTIES.—On Maunday Thursday the ancient and Royal charities were distributed in Whitehall Chapel during Divine service, with the customary formalities, to fifty-one aged men and fifty-one aged women, the number of each sex corresponding with the age of her Majesty. The usual procession was formed, and having passed up the centre aisle to the steps of the altar, the Lord High Almoner and the Sub-Almoner and the Sub-Dean, and those forming the procession having taken their assigned places on either side of the chapel, the Royal alms being deposited in front of the Royal closet, the afternoon service (a special service for the occasion) was impressively read by the Rev. Dr. Vivian, senior priest in waiting, commencing with the Exhortation, Confession, Absolution, &c. About 1,000 persons were relieved.—The Queen has further manifested her warm interest in the National Hospital for Consumption on the Separate or Cottage Principle, Ventnor, Undercliff, Isle of Wight, by forwarding a donation of one hundred guineas to the funds.

SOMETHING LIKE A SWINDLE.—The Preston papers report a case in which a Preston family have been swindled out of £40,000. Mr. Cotterill, the defaulter, was a member of the firm of Messrs. Cotterill and Son, formerly connected with Liverpool, and was executor and trustee under the marriage settlement between Mr. Henry Newsham Pedder, and his present wife, who was formerly a Miss Griesdale, of Liverpool. Another trustee under the settlement died about eighteen months ago, and since that time Mr. Cotterill has systematically called in all the securities for the £40,000 belonging to Mrs. Pedder, without her knowledge or consent, and has used it for his own purposes. It is said that his moral delinquencies are of no slight character, and rumour assigns him two residences and two separate families in different parts of London. He has also speculated a good deal in various ways, and his defalcations amount altogether to upwards of £100,000. A week or two before his flight he had received the sum of £15,000 from another client for the purpose of lending it upon mortgage, but he had not even attempted to do this, and the presumption is that he has used it to take him to other climes and to support him in his adventures.

Bishop Ryan, of the Mauritius, acting for the Bishop of London, consecrated the new Church of St. Ann, at Holloway, on Saturday.

The schooner C. H. Catherine, of Plymouth, coal laden, foundered off Land's End, on Saturday morning. The crew were saved.

A child named Margaret Burns, aged five years, has been horribly maltreated and murdered on a stair in Glasgow, by a man unknown.

Three boys were drowned on Monday, at Perth, by the capsizing of a boat in which they were sailing on the Tay. Two other boys were rescued.

Another outrage has taken place in Meath, several men with blackened faces having threatened a widow and her son with death if they do not leave their farm.

Although at least 120,000 visitors were at Greenwich on Good Friday, there were only three cases in which persons were charged with drunkenness before the magistrate on Saturday morning.

Nearly two thousand acres of furze, besides a number of plantations of trees in the New Forest, have been destroyed by fire during the last few months. Most of the fires have originated, it is believed, through mischief.

THE "MARSEILLAISE."—This journal, a day or two ago, made the following announcement:—"Yesterday evening we received a visit from a summoning officer. Our friend Barbaret (the *gérant* of the *Marseillaise*,) is summoned to appear on the 19th inst., to answer a charge of publishing in this paper, on the 13th of April, an article headed, 'Address of a group of female citizens of Lyons to the women of Creuzot.' That article is impugned as—1. Seeking to disturb the public peace, by exciting mutual contempt or hatred between citizens. 2. Attacking the principle of property. 3. Addressing to the soldiers of the army incitements to seduce them from their military duties, and from the obedience which they owe to their chiefs. We are not forgotten, it seems. The address which has brought upon us this fresh prosecution is signed by working men's wives, who in a moment of indignation have not feared to cry aloud to their sisters, 'Courage and hope!'"

THE "LIBERTY AND EQUALITY" MOVEMENT.—There was a demonstration by the Land and Labour League on Good Friday. The supporters of the League marched in procession from Clerkenwell Green to Trafalgar Square, accompanied by a band playing the "Marseillaise," and men bearing poles "surmounted by the red cap of liberty." They demanded that the waste lands of the country should be taken possession of by the State, and that these lands, when improved, should be let to working men, who, it is proposed, should not be disturbed so long as they pay their rent and cultivate their plots up to a fixed standard. One of the speakers put forward the proposition that "the creation of private property in land is a blunder and a crime, and must be put an end to." It was stated in the course of the meeting that Mr. Gladstone had declined to receive a deputation from the League, in consequence of the pressure of business, but had asked for a written statement of its views. One of the speakers thought it hard that the Prime Minister could not receive the League, whereas he could receive "licensed victuallers and such people." Another orator declared that "unless Gladstone changed his policy the cry of the people would be "Down with the Ministry." A memorial to the Prime Minister embodying the views of the Leaguers was adopted, and a small number of persons was told off to proceed to Downing Street, and place the memorial in Mr. Gladstone's official letter box.

EASTER AMUSEMENTS.

Birmingham has seldom had so many visitors at Easter as was the case this year. On Monday and Tuesday the streets were thronged with excursionists from all parts of the district, the Black Country, as usual, sending its representatives by thousands.

The amusements provided for the entertainment of the holiday-keepers were numerous enough to have satisfied more exacting patrons, the theatres and music halls putting out very attractive programmes.

The Theatre Royal produced "Hernani," with Mr. H. Loraine, Miss Hathaway, Miss Louisa Williams, and Miss Madge Antoinette as the exponents of the principal parts. The piece is dramatised from Victor Hugo's story, and is a passably good specimen of the melodramatic school. Mr. Loraine and Miss Hathaway both played with extraordinary animation, and were honoured by an unanimous call. Of the other characters, we must say a good word for Miss Agnes Darling, who was well suited with a small part. The "Sonnambula" burlesque was played after the melodrama on each night of its representation.

At the Prince of Wales' Theatre the legitimate drama has re-introduced Mrs. Rodgers and Mr. T. C. King. Miss Bessie King has also made her appearance in conjunction with her father and Mrs. Rodgers.

Hengler's Circus at Curzon Hall, the Scottish Diorama at the Exchange Rooms, and the Music Halls, have been crowded with visitors.

GENTLEMEN, desirous of having their Linens dressed to perfection, should supply their Laundresses with the "GLENFIELD STARCH," which imparts a brilliancy and elasticity gratifying alike to the senses of sight and touch. [710

IMPORTANT.—14, Carr's Lane, Birmingham. Established 1861, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. 25 per cent saved in value. [537

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Morris Banks, Chemist, 3, High Street, Birmingham.—"I have much pleasure in stating that I do not remember keeping a remedy for coughs, asthmas, &c., that sold so freely or gave such general satisfaction." They give instant relief to asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and Lungs. To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice, and have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box. Sold by all Druggists. [544

THE GOSSIP.

Jenny Lind has been singing "Ruth" again.

M. Kœnig has retired from public life.

M. de Flotow has left Paris for Viènna.

Herr Brugger, the sculptor, has died at Munich.

Madame Ristori is in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul are playing to immense houses through New York States.

Mr. and Mrs. Howitt will shortly leave England for Switzerland.

The Princess Dora d'Istria will shortly bring out a work on the popular songs of Hungary.

Hortense Schneider will sing this spring at Berlin, Vienna, and Florence.

Mr. Charles Hallé goes to Paris shortly to give a pianoforte recital.

Herr Rubinstein has been giving some concerts in Paris.

Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" has been produced in a dramatic form at Düsseldorf by Herr Achenbach.

Wagner's "Wolkyrie" is to be brought out in May at Munich.

"Tom and Jerry" is being played at three London theatres.

The *Levant Herald* of Constantinople is now a regular daily paper.

Nilsson, Schneider, and Moisset are the observed of all observers in the Bois, Paris.

M. Adolphe Martin, the physicist, has been made a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

The new *Deutsche Anthropologische Gesellschaft* already counts 600 members.

The death is announced of M. Botta at the age of 68.

It is reported that Patti will play *Valentine* in the forthcoming performances of "Les Hugenots" at the Grand Opera.

The *Choir* states that Mdlle. Marie Tayan, a young lady violinist, will shortly make her *début* in London.

The *Durham County Advertiser* says an illustrated newspaper for the Northern counties is about to be started.

The new Birmingham daily paper is to appear in September. Mr. George Dawson is to edit it, and there is a capital, they say, of £30,000 subscribed. The politics will be Liberal in the broadest sense of the term.

It is stated by the *Newcastle Chronicle* that Jeff. Davis is writing a novel, which he will complete before the year is out. It relates to the Mexican war, is not to touch on recent politics, and will be published first in England.

There is to be an "Alhambra" for New York; with Professor Risley at its head. A troupe of Spanish dancers, a cargo of prestidigitateurs, "a wilderness of monkeys;" with other odd appliances have been imported.—*Musical Standard.*

The harmonium is making rapid strides in France as a domestic musical companion. M. Edmond Savery has undertaken an artistic tour, having for its chief object the spread of a knowledge of the bewitching instrument, and of the kind of music proper to it.—*Musical Standard.*

Frank Leslie's Newspaper replies in a leader to an article on Illustrated Journals in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and seems to promise a fair mention in future of the papers from which it takes "The Spirit of the European Press." This will be an onward movement in newspaper morality. We quite agree with the *Gentleman's* that this done, and foreign letter-press duly acknowledged, *Frank Leslie* would be above reproach.

THE LATE LADY LYTTELTON.

The Dowager Lady Lyttelton died on the 13th instant, and was buried at Hagley on Tuesday last. In a highly-appreciative obituary notice of her ladyship, the *Morning Post* says it is to Lady Lyttelton's honour that she was not only one of the Queen's most valued friends, but that her Majesty selected her to act as governess to her daughters. We need not point out that the duties of such an office far exceed those which are ordinarily comprehended in the term "governess." They represent rather the position of one who stands *in loco parentis*, and it would be difficult to overrate the tact, the common sense, the intellectual power, and the qualities of disposition requisite to fufil the requirements of such an office effectively. To say nothing of the pre-eminent station of Lady Lyttelton's pupils, she had the responsibility of supervising those who were selected to instruct them in this or that branch of knowledge; and, above all things, she had the duty of acting towards her pupils as a court of moral or intellectual appeal whenever they felt burthened with a difficulty or a grief. In the case of any well-bred English family such a position is one of great trust; and it must be infinitely more so when its duties have to be discharged to the family of the Sovereign.

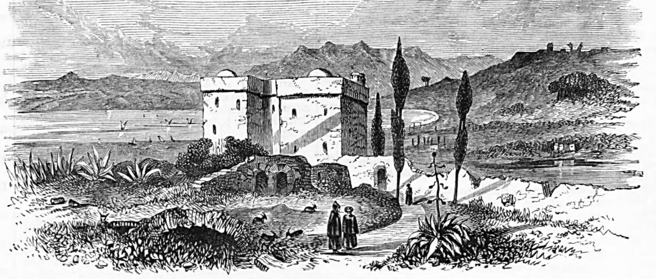
That Lady Lyttelton justified the Queen's choice, when her Majesty selected her to be governess to the Princesses, there can be no better proof than the lives of those who came under her ladyship's control in their childhood, and who, now that most of them are themselves mothers of children, lament over her death as a loss which not even the high estate of royalty can repair. It is no disparagement to the example set by the Queen to her daughters to say that their governess has had a considerable share in so developing their natural good qualities that there is not one of them who, according to her opportunities, has failed to show herself worthy of her parentage. We can readily understand that the Princesses have retained in their womanhood the love for the venerable lady who so long watched over them which they conceived for her in their childhood. We can also understand that the Queen, who, under the most trying circumstances, has refused unduly to sacrifice her feelings as a woman, will feel deeply the loss of one who has most efficiently shared her responsibilities in the education of her children. It is but a few days since death deprived her Majesty of another of those servants who are something more than friends. Lady Lyttelton's official career, unlike General Grey's, terminated before her death. But to sincere hearts, and particularly to one so womanly, in the most generous sense of the term, as her Majesty's, there is no such thing as services that are past. A service done to them at any time is an ever-living service. The Queen has never found amongst those who have been attached to her household a wiser or more faithful friend and servant than the lamented lady to whose admirable qualities of head and heart we offer the sincere tribute of our testimony.

ALGIERS.

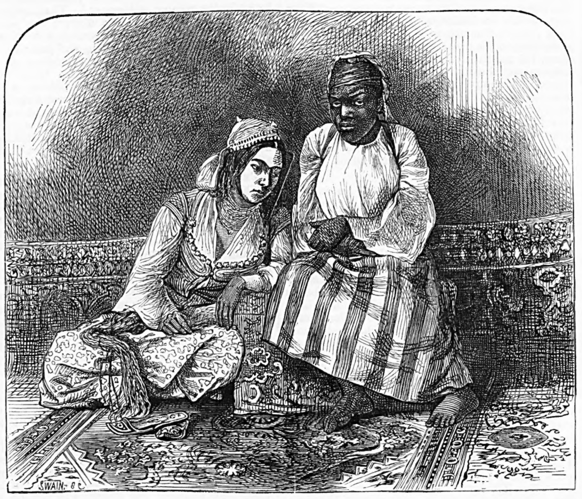
In the first number of the *Illustrated Midland News* appeared two illustrations of Algerine life. Those we supplement by the two pictures on this page. One is an exterior view of a residence of a person of rank overlooking the sea; the other represents an interior view of the Cadi's house, which is thus described by Miss Bessie R. Parkes, who, with other ladies and gentlemen, visited the place:—When we were seated in state round the room, we began to examine at leisure the wonderful group of figures before our eyes. First in age, but not in honour, came the old wife. Her head was bound in a tight black cap, and her wrinkled face wore an expression of extreme sweetness and dignity. At her knee nestled a tiny boy, one of her grandchildren. The next in age to her might have been about forty; she was no longer handsome, if she had ever been so; but her pleasant, good-tempered face was elaborately painted, and her eyebrows met in long black streaks above her nose. Her short black hair, allowed to fall straight down her cheeks, after the very ugly fashion of the Moresques, was half covered with gay handkerchiefs, and on each side of the temples was stuck a bunch of narcissus. The vest was of gay spangled silk, and the full trousers of sprigged pink cotton, which trousers were gathered at the knee and terminated by white cotton stockings. A pair of immensely wide shoes completed the costume. The Cadi's young wife was one blaze of colour and spangles, and her dress was much more truly Oriental than that of the others, being composed of handkerchiefs and scarfs such as are made at Tunis. She was not particularly good-looking; but she sat on the divan in the place of honour opposite the door, and was extremely civil. Two of the other young wives were remarkable for beauty, being sisters; and one of them had a charming little daughter of six years old, who wore full white trousers, and had her soft, silky hair tied up in a stiff blue pigtail. There were three or four others, but I cannot remember them individually. All these ladies had excellent polite manners, and talked with much animation to the two interpreters. The conversation turned chiefly upon the children, and all our little questions were answered with obliging readiness. Much amusement was created by three of the European ladies kneeling down before one of the Moresques, who, with a little paint-brush dipped into a small silver jar, painted their eyebrows and eyelashes with the black paint in use for their own toilettes. The effect is not agreeable; the clear open eyes of an English woman acquire, when painted, a soft, languishing expression, strangely at variance with nature. The next occurrence was the serving of coffee in tiny cups disposed on an oval tray, each cup being half buried in another which does duty as saucer. They reminded me of eggshells fitting into eggcups, and I think I have seen such occasionally in old English houses, brought home by travelled sons from the East. This coffee is very sweet and thick, and full of fine grounds, being unstrained. The little girl with the blue pigtail (whose picture we gave in No. 1) hit herself a severe blow against the tray, and instead of bursting into a hearty roar, like any English child, she retreated to her mother's side swallowing her tears with an Oriental solemnity that was quite touching from such a mite. We gave her a fine piece of purple ribbon to comfort her, which made her a new pigtail, and brought her smiles back again. Presently, on being earnestly requested for a song and a dance, they produced a tambour and an earthern vessel with a skin stretched across the bottom. One of the ladies took the tambour, and the negress, who is servant to the household and does all their errands in the town of Algiers, took the pot. The latter then commenced a monotonous chant, drumming regularly on the skin, and the lady accompanied her on the tambour, sometimes joining her in a sort of *refrain*. When this song was concluded, one of the young wives took a handkerchief in each hand, and began to dance to music." This dancing is a most extraordinary performance: it will be found described in the number referred to.

GOVERNMENT IMSPECTION OF MINES.—According to the *Mining Journal*, the Mines Regulation Bill will be committed on Monday, for the purpose of inserting amendments, and Mr. Bruce hopes that afterwards the bill may be passed through committee in a single day. The Lords and the Commons bills will be fused. In metalliferous mines, ventilation and convenient "drys" must be provided. The clause extending the Workshops Regulation Act to all mines will, no doubt, be retained.

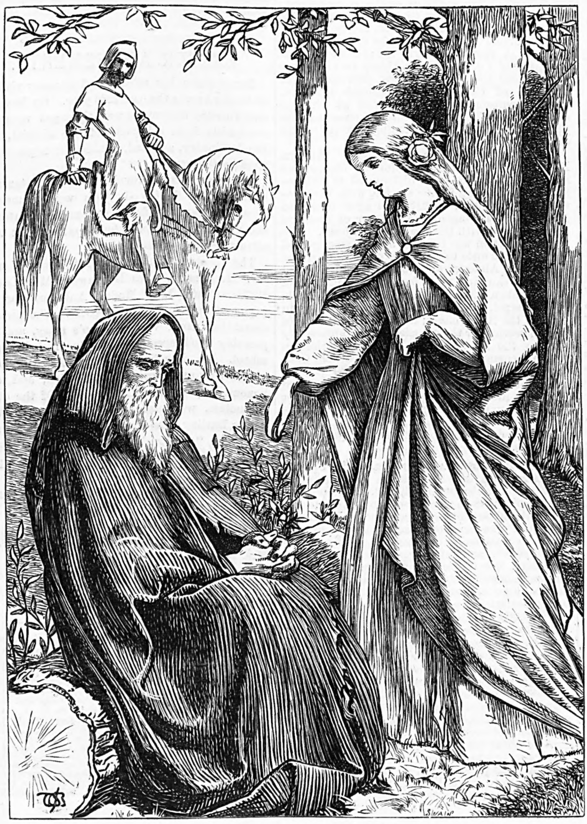
EXPENSIVE ORGAN FOR A LEEDS GENTLEMAN.—M. Cavaillé Coll, the eminent organ builder at Paris, has just completed a magnificent chamber organ for Mr. Hopwood, of Bracewell, near Leeds. The instrument has been opened at the factory of the builder, and will, we understand, be shortly removed to its destination. The proportions of the organ may be judged from the fact that its cost is about £3,000. There is a 32-feet pipe on the pedals. The total number of pipes in the organ is 2,252, distributed over 44 registers. The case is of oak, of Gothic design, elaborately carved. There appears to be considerable rivalry among the private gentlemen of Leeds for the possession of first-class organs.



ALGIERS.



AN ALGERINE INTERIOR.



THE ROMAUNT OF THE ROSE.

THE ROMAUNT OF THE ROSE.

[A LEGEND OF CORNWALL.]

Two thousand years ago, one spring,
  In sunny Lyonnese,
At his Table Round the blameless King
  Did thus his knights address:—

"Go hence, fair sirs, and search the world,
  Through seas, and swamps, and snows;
Full many flowers it contains,
  Bring here its sweetest rose!"

Sir Bevis he up and clomb his steed,
  And made for sunset's bars;
Plucking posies of all the roses
  That bloom beyond the stars.

Sir Lancelot pressed, with lance in rest,
  The Læstrygons o'er the main;
The King of the Pigmies fought his best,
  But his roses he hath ta'en!

The hardy Gawain went north, and slew
  The Vikings, plundering bold
Valhalla's meads, where heroes tend
  Princesses tressed with gold.

Nor elfin toils, nor dungeons deep,
  Sir Bohort could appal,
He plucked the rose from Balder's breast,
  And eke from Elbricht's hall.

"May Dorothea, blessed saint,
  Second my humble quest!"
Sir Mador prayed, and all dreamland
  Rifled in sables dressed.

With trusty blade Sir Lyonel strayed
  Long time through the Cham's countries,
And shore his roses and bore them back
  To the plunging Cornish seas.

All danger dared, they homeward fared,
  Spread, for the King to see,
Their roses, red, pink, white, none paired,
  But never a word spake he.

Up rose Sir Roland, "Good my liege,
  True love looks nearest home;
Perchance they find the fairest blooms
  Who never care to roam.

"This morn, by yonder almond trees,
  A beggar passed, none gave;
A maiden dropped her dole in his lap,
  And said,—'Take all I have.'"

A moment, and they led her in,
  A damsel, tall, lithe, fair;
Blush roses bloomed on her velvet cheek,
  A rose was in her hair!

Oh, sweet the sight! A green cymar
  Half hid her snowy breast,
And samite of heathen land her limbs
  Most daintily caressed.

Great Arthur forward drew the knight,
  And placed him by her side,—
"May he who found this fairest rose
  Be happy with his bride!

"May roses round his castle shine,
  In never-failing grace,
And tender rose-buds round him twine,
  To carry on his race!"

In Cornwall (so the legend speaks)
  The fairest roses grow;
And Cornish maids with rosy cheeks
  The legend's truth still show.

"JUVENTUS MUNDI."—The following incident is worth noting here, as evidence of literary taste among the million in 1870. Not very long ago the present writer was walking in Somersetshire, along a road by the side of which a new villa was in course of erection. Two of the builder's workmen were talking as they mixed some lime and water, when one, a stalwart young fellow, "all hair and lime," as Ben Jonson says, remarked, "There's a book of Gladstone's I want to read: it's called 'Juventus Mundi.'" This was a compliment that would, doubtless, have been very grateful to the Premier, had he heard it.—*Athenæum.*

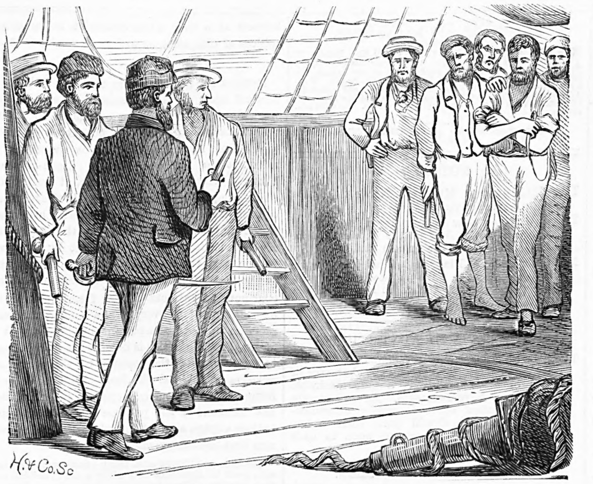
IGNATIUS'S MONASTERY.—The *John Bull* prints the following communication from a correspondent:—"I returned on Thursday from a most delightful walking tour to Llanthoney Abbey and its neighbourhood. Ignatius means to build his new abbey four miles beyond Llanthoney, towards Hay, in the most secluded spot, quite ten miles from anywhere. His monks ride about on side-saddles, and get nothing to eat but mutton. He intends the abbey to be as large as Llanthoney! if he can get the money. The funds at present are advanced by an old lady who means to end her days at this out-of-the-way place; and Ignatius is the lord of some thirty acres of mountain land, which he thinks will soon increase in value, as sites for building!"

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.—Six admirable statues in bronze, representing respectively Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Minerva, Apollo, and Castor, have just been discovered at Ostia, a small town situated at the mouth of the Tiber; also an enormous gold ring, which the effigy and inscription denote to have belonged to Trajan. A very beautiful column has been discovered in the excavations on the Palatine. The explorations are still being proceeded with at Pompeii, and some interesting objects have lately been discovered, including a very rare glass oil lamp, a still rarer and perhaps unique object consisting of a small terra cotta cup with a metallic cup inside containing a night-lamp like those in modern use; a large gladiator's sword, with the metallic portions of the scabbard; many copper and silver coins of the time of Vespasian, and an amphora full of small onions near the skeleton of a woman. The skeleton of a man was also discovered, holding a pickaxe in one hand, an iron bar with the other, and with many bronze objects scattered at his feet, near a wall which had been partially broken through.

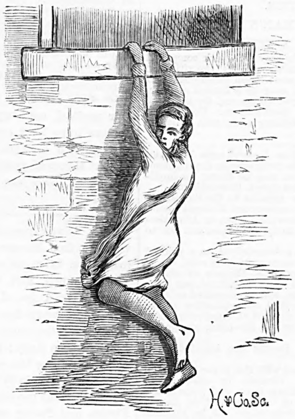
INCIDENTS OF THE WEEK.

DISTRESSING DEATH OF TWO LADIES.

Of the numerous horrors with which the newspapers have lately teemed none has excited more commisseration for the unfortunate victims than the disaster at Norton Lindsay, near Warwick, last week, by which two aged ladies were suffocated. A farmhouse in that village was occupied by three ladies, Mrs. and the two Misses Horton, mother, sister, and daughter. The ladies retired to rest on the night of the 10th inst., having first made a careful examination of the premises. A little fire was left in the kitchen, and it is supposed that a live coal from the kitchener must have fallen out and ignited something of an inflammable nature in close contiguity. About half-past two o'clock in the morning the inmates were aroused by a noise made by a fire, and the effects of smoke. Two of the ladies were over 80 years of age, and there is every probability that they were so paralysed by fright as to be utterly unable to do anything to save themselves, or, when help had arrived to indicate their whereabouts, to those who were prepared to assist in rescuing them. Mrs. Horton's daughter jumped out of the bed room window, and her example was followed by Eliza Faithful, the only domestic servant living in the house. Both of them, although falling a considerable distance, escaped with but few injuries. On making her escape, Miss Horton immediately raised the alarm of fire, and obtained the assistance of several neighbours. Miss Horton returned to the house, and was most assiduous in her efforts to save her mother and aunt. At this time the flames were rushing out of the windows on the ground floor; and on breaking open the front door it was found that the fire was rapidly stealing its way upstairs. The staircase was on fire, and the bed rooms filled with smoke. Mr. Isaac Tallis, a builder, obtained a ladder, and, placing it in front of the house, endeavoured to enter the bedroom in which one of the ladies had been sleeping, and through which the daughter and servant had escaped. The flames and smoke were so powerful that Mr. Tallis was unable to get into the room. Quantities of water having been thrown upon the staircase, access was gained to the bedroom. Thomas Cusworth and John Duggins, the village blacksmith, first effected an entrance, and they then found Mrs. Horton on her knees, with her head resting on the bed, and evidently suffocated. They lifted her out of the window, and she was taken to the cottage of Mr. Tallis. On going into the back bed room, Mr. Tallis found Miss Horton in the same position and in a similar condition to that in which her sister was found. She was also removed to Tallis's house. Dr. Crofts, of Snitterfield, was sent for, but on his arrival they were quite dead. They were only slightly burnt. The deceased ladies were well known for their charitable dispositions, and their sad end is universally regretted in the neighbourhood. They were the Lady Bountifuls of the village. Their residence overlooks the site of Norbrook, where the Gunpowder Plot conspirators stored their arms for the rising in Warwickshire, if the plot succeeded. After the meeting at Dunchurch, when the plot failed, the leading conspirators came first to Norbrook and thence to Holbeach in Worcestershire, when Catesby was shot and the principal conspirators arrested.



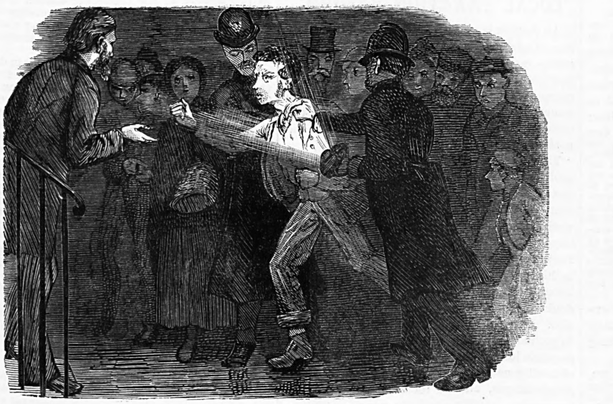
OUTRAGE ON BOARD A BRITISH SHIP.



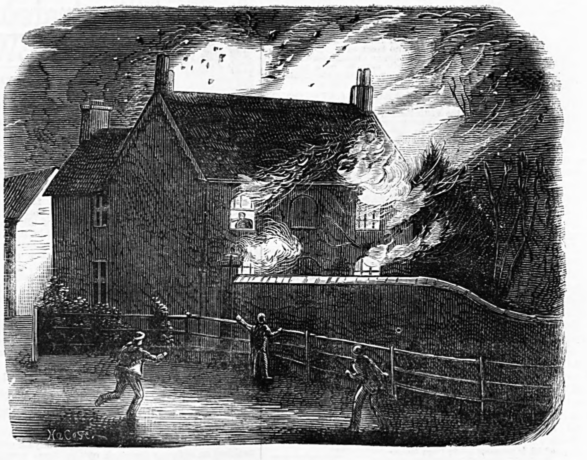
NARROW ESCAPE OF A SOMNAMBULIST.

THE MURPHY RIOTS AT WOOLWICH.

At the Woolwich Police Court, on Saturday, the 9th inst., an Irish labourer, named Jeremiah O'Leary, aged 24, was charged with assaulting William Murphy, and breaking a pane of glass at his lodgings. The complainant, who bore marks of ill-usage, his face being bruised and swollen, said he was a Protestant lecturer, living in Wrottesley-street, Birmingham, and for the time being lodging at 86, Beresford-street, Woolwich. At about a quarter to eleven on the previous night (Friday), he was sitting in his room, when a stone came through the window. He went out and found prisoner in the custody of two policemen. He recognised the prisoner, and told the police that he was the ringleader of the disturbers at his meetings at the Lecture Hall. The prisoner was in fact the first to kick up a row at them, and was ejected by force at the first lecture. Whilst the police had hold of him, the prisoner, who was very violent, struck him (Murphy) two blows with his fist in the face. The prisoner asked the punishment to be made with the option of a fine, but this was refused, and the prisoner was removed to the cells.



THE MURPHY RIOTS AT WOOLWICH.



DISTRESSING DEATH OF TWO LADIES.

Outside the court an immense crowd had gathered, and Murphy on leaving was greeted with a volley of groans, hooting, and threats of violence. A cab was in waiting to receive him, and, being protected by police in double file, he reached it in safety. But, after looking steadfastly at the crowd, Murphy refused to enter the cab, which drove away and the crowd closed in. It is probable that had he entered the cab it would have been overturned by the mob. Murphy then demanded that he should be escorted by a strong body of police. He was told that the police could not be kept in reserve and withdrawn from their duties to protect him as he walked about the streets, and that if he behaved like other people he would not need to be protected. At last some of his supporters closed round him, and vowed they would stand by him "to the last drop of their blood." Ultimately, however, he went on his way attended by twenty constables, one sergeant, two inspectors, and one superintendent, followed by an immense mob.

OUTRAGE ON BOARD A BRITISH SHIP.

The *Dundee Advertiser* publishes some letters which have been received from the crew of the bark Newcastle, giving particulars of an outrage committed on board that ship while she was lying in the harbour of Foochow, in December. During the stay of the vessel there Captain Blance (a native of Yell, in Shetland) brought a number of men on board, and (according to the statement of Robertson, the mate) nearly murdered the whole of the crew. Robertson was charged at the point of the bayonet, and received a shot in the right arm, which was broken, and had subsequently to be amputated. The carpenter was shot dead, the ball going in at his right side, and coming out at the left below the heart. His left arm was also broken by the shot. After the crew had been cut by swords and bayonets they were handcuffed, taken on shore, and put into prison. The case came before the court, and the captain charged the crew with trying to assassinate him. Most of them belonged to Lerwick. They were taken ashore, tried by a court held before the Vice-Consul, and sentenced to various fines and terms of imprisonment. The carpenter was buried at Foochow. The sequel to this outrage is reported in the following paragraph, taken from the *Shanghai Courier*, of February 15:—"The chief legal event of the past fortnight has been the trial of A. Blance, captain of the British ship Newcastle, and D. M'Alister, chief officer of the same vessel, charged with the murder of A. Harvey, carpenter. Sir Edmund Hornby and Mr. Goodwin, Assistant Judge, were on the bench, and a jury of five in the box. The trial lasted a long time, and excited much interest. The jury, after retiring for about half an hour, returned with a verdict of guilty. His lordship then sentenced both the prisoners to death, but intimated that this was done formally, in accordance with the statute. He would recommend that Captain Blance be imprisoned for a term of not more than one year, and pay the expenses of the prosecution M'Alister, as having acted under a mistaken sense of duty, to be discharged on his own recognizances to answer when called on." The *Dundee Advertiser* remarks:—"If the stories we publish to day are true—and the accounts we have received are very circumstantial—the sentence on Blance seems of singular leniency when the heinousness of the crime is taken into consideration. The occurrence will cause some sensation among the seafaring community."

NARROW ESCAPE OF A SOMNAMBULIST.

Particulars were recently given of the narrow escape of a somnambulist at Wolverhampton. The young man was walking in his sleep, and, quite unconscious of his proximity to danger, fell out of a window. Fortunately, he awoke just soon enough to save himself by clutching the window-sill. His escape was nothing short of miraculous.

Boot and Shoe Making in Massachusetts.—"Mr. Thomas Connolly, Stonemason," who is enquiring into the condition of the working man in America, gives, in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, some interesting information respecting the tanning of leather and the making of shoes in Massachusetts. At the present time there are about 380 establishments for the tanning and curing of leather, which employ over 4,000 hands, and annually produce over 16,000,000 dollars worth; and in manufacturing 32,000,000 pairs of boots and shoes per annum, valued at over 53,000,000 dollars, there are employed 33,000 men and 13,000 women. Before 1860, boots and shoes were chiefly made by hand; here they are now as much an article of manufacture by machinery as the spinning or weaving of cotton, and at a saving of 25 per cent. in the item of labour. The trade is principally in the centre of the State, each city, town, or village adopting some special branch. Milford, Hopkington, Hollistone, and Medway make men's thick boots; Randolph, Stoughton, Braintree, and North Bridgewater make men's calf boots; North Brookfield and Spencer, men's brogans; Haverhill, Georgetown, and Topfield, men's thin shoes and half-boots; and Sangers, Marblehead, Stoneham, Wakefield, and Lynn, manufacture women's shoes and boots. Some of the factories employ 600 or 800 hands, and all are furnished with the best machinery, by the aid of which they turn out the work so quickly, that I might have had a pair of ladies' boots made for me while I was looking over the place.

Railways in Japan.—The last advices from Japan reach to the middle of February, and describe arrangements which have been fully completed for the first introduction of railways into that country. The line is to connect Yedo and Osaka, and the new and old capitals of the empire, a distance of 300 miles, and there are also to be branches from Yedo to Yokohama, and from Osaka to Tsuruga, which will be along the Biwa Lake, and will connect the west coast with the two capitals. "The importance of the latter," it is said, "cannot be overrated, as it will place the rich crops of the great rice-producing districts within easy reach of the metropolitan populations." The work will belong to the Japanese Government, but it is to be carried out under the advice of English engineers appointed by Mr. H. N. Lay, by whom all the negociations have been conducted, and who has already selected Mr. Edward Morel as principal engineer, who has been summoned from Australia, where he was engaged in works for Mr. Edwin Clark. An English loan of one million sterling is to be raised to meet the cost, and this will be secured not only by the line itself, but by a mortgage on the Custom's duties collected at the ports.

The Secretary of the Church Association writes to say that notwithstanding the death of the promoter in the case against the Rev. John Purchas, Brighton, an appeal to the Privy Council will be proceeded with in all the points decided against the promoter.

Incrustation of Steam Boilers.—A very simple mode of preventing boiler incrustation is in general use at the Darmstadt gasworks. The engine has worked day and night since 1854 almost without interruption, and a formation of calcareous deposits has been entirely prevented by the use of crude pyroligneous acid combined with tar: it is either introduced into the boiler, or mixed with the feed water. Since this mixture has been in use they have never had a stoppage through incrustation, and have never had to use a hammer to remove scale. Each year, during the summer when less gas is required, the boiler is opened, and perhaps a couple of handfuls of loose sediment taken from the bottom. The quantity employed is very small—just enough to redden litmus paper; consequently, the iron is not attacked, as indeed is apparent from the fact that the boiler has been but twice under repair.—*Scientific Review.*

BRUNSWICK BUILDINGS,
43, *NEW STREET.*

PARIS MODES FOR THE SPRING.

Just received Special Novelties, containing a splendid variety in French Brilliant Prints, in the finest colours.

POMPADOUR PIQUES, AND CAMBRICS,
Unique in design, perfect in taste, and the finest description of Printing,
Warranted Fast Colours,
The Dress Complete, from One Guinea.
PATTERNS SENT POST FREE.

RICH SATINS, POULT DE SOIES, GROS GRAINES,
In the New Shades.

NEW WALKING DRESSES.
NEW DINNER DRESSES,
Made in all the new French Fabrics.

MRS. HOWE'S NEW DESIGNS IN MANTLES AND JACKETS
In Rich Silk, Velvet, Black and New Coloured Cloths, Waterproof Cloaks, &c.

NOTICE!—The Dress and Mantle Department is under THE ENTIRE SUPERVISION of MRS. HOWE.

H. W. HOWE,
Begs to call special attention to a new make of BLACK SILK, *exclusively* confined to his Sale *in Birmingham.* Guaranteed to Wear. Importer of
FRENCH DRESSES, MANTLES, AND MILLINERY.
BRUNSWICK BUILDINGS, 43, *NEW STREET,*
BIRMINGHAM. [677

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
Established upwards of Half a Century.
MR. GABRIEL,
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED RESIDENT DENTIST,
Has Removed from 65, New Street, to
11, *BENNETT'S HILL,* 11,
(Next to the Bank of England),
WHERE HE IS IN DAILY ATTENDANCE FROM 9 *a.m., UNTIL* 6 *p.m.*
Single Teeth from 5s. Complete Set from £5.
N.B.—Only One Visit required from Country Patients.

Notice particularly Name and Address. [134

ROBERT COCKS AND CO'S
NEW MUSIC.

ALFRED SCOTT GATTY'S FAVOURITE SONGS.
Tell him I love him yet.
Long, long ago.
The Mother's Visit.
The Northern Star.
O Fair Dove, O Fond Dove.
Each free by post for 19 stamps.

ALFRED SCOTT GATTY'S SONGS FOR CHILDREN.
No. 1. Rain Drops Patter.
No. 2. Child's Good Night.
No. 3. The Snow Man.
No. 4. Going to School.
No. 5. The Burial of the Linnet.
No. 6. Above the Spire.

"His 'Songs for Children' are charmingly simple and fresh, and have made him a name in many a 'happy home.'"—Vide the *Globe.* Free by post for 19 stamps each.

ALFRED SCOTT GATTY'S SONGS for our LITTLE ONES.
No. 1. Robin! Robin!
No. 2. A Child's Fancy.
No. 3. New Year's Carol.
No. 4. Papa, I am weary.
No. 5. High and Low.
No. 6. Naughty Tom.
Each free by post for 19 stamps.

ALFRED SCOTT GATTY'S AMUSING COMIC SONGS of the DAY.
I Really am so Sleepy.
Put it Down to Me.
Bobbie! Bobbie
Not so Bad for Me.
I'll not try it again.
Medicine Jack.
B. R. A. G. (A Lady's Song).

These songs may be sung in any drawing-room. Post free for 19 stamps each.

"Mr. Alfred Scott Gatty is getting quite a reputation for his comic songs, and deservedly so. They possess far more real humour than the popular songs of the music halls, and we need hardly say are far above them in every respect. Mr. Gatty's words are funny without being vulgar, and there is not one of his songs but what has a hearty and legitimate laugh in it. 'I Really am so Sleepy' is a very simple melody, set to clever racy words, and will sure to be a favourite amongst those who enjoy an honest comic ballad."—Vide *Illustrated Midland News,* Jan. 8.

GRATIS and POSTAGE FREE, a CATALOGUE of all Mr. GEO. F. WEST'S PIANOFORTE MUSIC. Just issued, the Fifth Edition of his QUESTIONS on the THEORY of MUSIC. Free by post for 13 stamps.

London: Published only by Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street. Order of all Musicsellers. [719

GALVANISM—PULVERMACHER'S MONTHLY RECORD of authenticated CURES of Painful, Debilitating, Exhausting Affections, by his PATENT PERFECTED SELF-APPLICABLE ELECTRIC CHAIN-BANDS and BATTERIES, may be had gratis on application to the Sole Inventor and Patentee—J. L. PULVERMACHER, 200, Regent-street, London, W.
A Test sent gratis if desired. [629

MR. S. J. PARKER,
Surgeon Dentist, of 17, Bennett's Hill, has invented the method of fixing Artificial Teeth, by atmospheric pressure, that to remove would be impossible, except at the will of the wearer. Fixed without THE SLIGHTEST PAIN, or removal of stumps. Detection impossible. ARTICULATION, MASTICATION, and COMFORT guaranteed. Teeth from 5s. Sets from £5. Mr. Parker attends daily.

17, *BENNETT'S HILL (First door from New Street).* [654

NOTICE.
BROWN and POLSON were the first to adopt the name Corn Flour, and they are greatly interested in maintaining its reputation, which is liable to be discredited by the unwarrantable appropriation of the name to articles of a different character.

The Public, it is hoped, will discriminate between cheap inferior qualities bearing a false name and
BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,
which is prepared solely from Maize—Indian Corn.

NOTICE.
TO NEWS AGENTS, PICTURE DEALERS, AND THE PUBLIC.

MESSRS. HATTON & CO. are the Sole Publishers of "THE FISHERMAN'S PRIDE," Printed in Colours from the original Picture by J. J. HILL.

Illustrated Midland News Offices, 108, *New-street, Birmingham.*

FOWLER and SHEPPARD'S American Bay Rum Cleanses the Head and promotes the Growth of the Hair in a marvellous degree. Every one should use this excellent preparation, it is quite harmless and is strongly recommended by the medical profession. From any chemist, or direct from the proprietors, Fowler and Sheppard, Chemists, 51, Hollywood Road, London, S.W., in bottles, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each. [696

CAUTION TO FAMILIES.—To prevent mistakes or detect theft, mark your linen, &c., with Clarke's Indelible Marking Ink.—Prepared only by A. Court, 35, Bull Street, Minories corner. Established 70 years. [676

LADIES IN SEARCH OF A REALLY EFFICIENT SEWING MACHINE ARE INVITED TO SEE THE LITTLE WANZER.—Upwards of 15,000 of these Exquisite Little Machines have been sold in England and Scotland since its introduction, two years ago. The price complete is only 84s., and includes, in addition to the usual attachments, a Self-sewer, Oiler, Braider, and Quilter, rendering it not only the cheapest, but the best and most complete Hand Lock-Stitch Machine in the market. Wholesale and Retail Depot for the Midland Counties, Oriel House, Bull-street, Birmingham; and 10, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton. Joseph Harris, Proprietor. Agents wanted where none already appointed. [627

Now Ready, Crown 8vo, price 6s. 6d.
NEW WORK ON MADAGASCAR,
By SIBREE.

MADAGASCAR AND ITS PEOPLE. Notes of a Four Years' Residence. Comprising the Geography, Natural History, and Productions of the Island, the History, Manners, Customs, and Religion of the People. With a Sketch of Mission Work amongst the Malagasy, and numerous Appendices. By James Sibree, Jun., Architect of the Memorial Churches. With upwards of Fifty Illustrations. Bevelled bds. 576 pp.

Religious Tract Society: 56, PATERNOSTER ROW, *And all Booksellers.* [716

NOTICES.

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS IN PARIS AND ON THE CONTINENT.

This paper may now be purchased in Paris at 50 centimes (about 5d.) at the Kiosks, and at the bookstalls on all the French Railways.

M. de Bernardy, 8, Place de la Madeléine, is the Wholesale Agent in Paris; and will supply the paper to regular subscribers in France, Spain Italy, and Switzerland.

TO AGENTS AND ADVERTISERS.

The sale of the *Illustrated Midland News* is increasing largely. The permanent character of the publication makes it a most desirable medium for Advertisements. As we can only devote a limited space to public announcements, advertisers should send their orders not later than Wednesday at noon in each week.

TO LONDON ADVERTISERS.

London Advertisements are received at the London Office, 33, Essex-street, Strand, where all information can be obtained with regard to terms, &c.

NOTICE.

THE FISHERMAN'S PRIDE.

SECOND EDITION.

The great demand for this beautiful work compelled the issue of a large number without the title and imprint. We hope to have a fresh supply ready in a few days, but this will only be a limited number. Next week we hope to give notice and fix the time for the publication of a third edition. The Picture will be on Sale at One Shilling each, with a liberal discount to the trade.

Wholesale Agents for THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS are being appointed in every town in the kingdom. Terms, and full particulars, may be learnt on application at the Office, 108, New Street, Birmingham.

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Communications and orders for Papers or Advertisements should be addressed to the *Publishers,* and not to the Editor.

All remittances will be acknowledged on a printed receipt form, *and no other receipt will be held valid.*

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of 6d. per line up to 25 lines; from 25 up to 50 lines, 9d. per line; after 50, 1s. per line. Space will be measured as lines. Scale and measure may be had on application at the Office. Double columns charged at one-fourth more than the rate of two columns. No extra charge for approved cuts.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted at a uniform charge of 2s. 6d.

The Trade will be supplied with this paper in London by Messrs. Smith, 186, Strand; by Messrs. E. Marlborough & Co., Ave Maria Lane, E.C.; and at the London Publishing Office of the Paper, at 33, Essex-street, Strand. Annual Subscribers can be supplied free by post direct from the Office, 108, New Street, at 17s. 6d. a year.

The Illustrated MIDLAND NEWS
BIRMINGHAM, APRIL 23, 1870.

THE subject of expenditure in connection with the Halls at Oxford is attracting some attention. "A Clergyman's Son" began the discussion, and he has elicited from several correspondents replies which may be useful to Midland readers. "A Member of a Hall" writes:

> "As regards the expense of living, from my own personal experience a man may live comfortably for the sum of £110 per annum, inclusive of all fees, dues, &c.; but of course the expenses may be reduced far below that estimate. It would be a hard matter to say which is the cheapest of the halls, when all are so equally balanced as regards expenditure; and therefore I should advise your querist to consider which offers the most advantages in other ways. I know of no hall in the university at which 21 nights are considered sufficient in each term, and as the statutes of the university require six weeks' residence in Michaelmas and Hilary terms, and in Easter and Trinity terms either three weeks in each, or 48 days' residence in the two terms conjointly, I should imagine the idea to be a mistaken one."

"A Member of St. Edmund's Hall" gives his experience as to the degree of economy which may be practised at the halls at Oxford. Speaking from his own experience, he says:—

> "The total college expenses for my first year were £73, making an average for each of the three terms (your correspondent speaks of the four terms, but he is doubtless aware that, for all practical purposes, the Easter and Trinity terms are but one) of a little over £24. This includes room rent, tuition, batells (*i.e.,* food, fuel, and porter's and messenger's bill), laundress, university dues, and hall dues and fees; the only extra things which one has to provide for oneself being groceries and wine. The lowest terminal amount to which I have as yet brought my expenses is £22, but they might be brought still lower by dispensing with luncheon and obtaining less expensive rooms. I believe that a man to whom it is essential to live as economically as possible could, with a little care, reduce his expenses at one of the halls to a little over £60 per annum. The principal of S. Edmund Hall has written a pamphlet on the subject of "Frugal Education," published by Messrs. Parker, price 6d., in which he gives a full statistical account of his successful experiments in 'economising during the six years in which he has held the office of principal.' With reference to your correspondent's second query, as to which of the halls is the cheapest, I am of course unable to speak with any certainty. My impression, however, is that, as regards economy, S. Edmund, S. Mary, and S. Alban, if not Magdalen, Halls are all about on a par; but, after all, the extent to which the expenses may be reduced depends far more upon the man himself than upon any arrangements, however ingenious or elaborate, which may be contrived by the college authorities."

There are such erroneous ideas of the cost of education at our Universities that the above extracts will, we have no doubt, be read with interest at a time when education is the chief subject of discussion as well as of conversation.

DURING the last few years a certain section of medical men have recommended a visit to Australia as a remedy for consumption. That the patients have not been benefitted by their sojourn on Australian ground is shown by a reference to the consumption death-rate of Victoria, which is much the same, at present, as that of England. Mr. E. Denison's death from consumption in Melbourne has drawn attention to the subject, and, according to the *Melbourne Age,* resuscitated the interest felt by the profession and the more educated portion of the public in Australia, as to the custom of sending consumptive patients thither from England, in expectation of recovery. The *Lancet,* in some remarks upon this important question, says it is affirmed that injustice is done to the patients and to the climate of the country by those medical advisers in England who keep phthisical cases at home until they become hopeless, and then they have recourse to the practise of sending them a tedious voyage across the world, with the impression that the change may effect a cure.

> The *Age* says that almost every consumptive patient who goes to Australia dies after a short residence in that country. The consumptive death rate of Victoria at the present time is the same as that of England; that of Melbourne is much higher than London, explained by the fact that consumptives in the last stages of disease flock to the colony. In the Melbourne Hospital between 40 to 50 per cent. of the deaths are due to consumption. The lesson that our Australian *confréres* would wish to teach us is, that "any person in an advanced stage of phthisis only hastens the progress of the disease and the speedy arrival of his death, by coming to a warm, dry, and stimulating climate like that of Melbourne. To obtain a benefit he should go early, and lead an open-air life, and avoid a sedentary occupation. To act on any other supposition is to do an injustice to the public and to the healthiest climate in the world.

Our medical contemporary suspects that the doctors have long seen the expediency of sea voyages and changes of climate "in the very earliest stages of phthisis, and that the patients and the friends are mostly to blame in the matter."

FEW towns possess a more extensive and valuable free library than Birmingham. The institution is managed by a committee of the Town Council, and their eighth annual report has just been issued. There has been a large increase in the readers of theology, moral philosophy, &c.; the news rooms are used by about 4,500 persons daily; there were 9,688 borrowers of books during the year, 300,031 books having been lent, and only 34 lost. Altogether there are 52,269 books at the reference and other libraries. Fiction and Poetry attract the largest number of readers; the magazines and other periodicals are next in favour; then come History, Travels, Arts, Sciences, and Natural History. The income for the year was £4,718 7s. 6d.; the expenditure for the year £4,359 10s. 7d.

LOCAL TAXATION REFORM.

An opinion is gaining ground that the depression of trade and labour under which the country suffers is not a mere reaction from over-production and reckless speculation, but is in part due to remnants of antiquated legislation unsuited to a commercial age, and which obstruct our industries more and more as the intercourse of states and nations increases.

The emancipation of industry by taxing the profits and not the processes of trade and manufacture, commenced by Sir R. Peel, will not be complete till all fiscal burdens are removed from workshops, factories, and business premises, as imposts on these raise the costs of production in the same manner as imposts on raw materials did in his day. The removal of the latter was followed by increased production, and we cannot doubt but that the removal of the former would be also. Our prosperity depends on our being able to produce as cheaply as other nations. Improvements in locomotion, transit, and the interchange of intelligence, increase both our advantages and disadvantages, and as these improvements are progressing rapidly—perhaps more rapidly in other countries than here—we must meet them by removing every artificial obstruction which presses on productive industry or discourages the application of our capital at home. The completion of this portion of Sir R. Peel's fiscal reform would be welcome at any time, but more especially now that joint stock enterprise is crushed, and our progress for years must be limited to works and employments that are within the scope of individual means.

Rates or local taxes, so far as they are applied to general purposes (the poor-rate for instance), and imperial taxes, are parts of one whole—the aggregate taxation of the country—and must be considered together. In nearly all civilised countries landed property is taxed more heavily than other descriptions of income; it has been so here for centuries, and statesmen and political writers incline to acquiesce in the correctness of the custom if kept within moderate limits, as the progress of population, wealth, and civilization has a constant tendency to increase the rental of land by the industry of others than the owners themselves, which is not the case with other descriptions of income, not even of that from capital attached to land. Assuming, then, that land may, if necessary, continue to be somewhat more heavily taxed than capital or labour, it seems only reasonable that capital, in all its forms, should bear a nearly equal rate of impost (one sort of capital should be taxed as much as another sort of capital), and it is on the equity of this principle that the reform of local taxation ought mainly to proceed.

Fixed capital, or capital attached to land—that is houses, factories, shops, &c.—being for fiscal purposes treated as land, is more heavily taxed than capital unattached—*i. e.* public funds, foreign loans, mortgages, stock-in-trade, &c., the former paying nearly its share of imperial taxation, viz. 5 per cent., to the 7 per cent. of the latter (according to Mr. Dudley Baxter's estimate),* and local taxation also, which in cities and boroughs averages 25 per cent. on rateable value, and in the larger towns occasionally amounts to 50 per cent., making in these cases a total taxation of 55 per cent. on fixed capital against 7 per cent. on moveable capital, so that a fixed steam engine would pay eight times as much as one that is moveable.

In agricultural districts rates are lower and the difference less, only about 2 or 2½ to 1—that is to say, capital expended on the permanent improvement of land to raise additional supplies of food would pay double or more the taxes that it would if invested in ships to bring the additional food from abroad. The heavy taxation of fixed capital falls on occupiers or consumers, in the case of premises used for residence, or to produce or sell articles in which there is no foreign competition, and may have no injurious effect on the nation beyond what is inseparable from taxation. But in the case of premises used to produce articles in which there is foreign competition, it is a deduction from profit, falls chiefly on labour, and is calamitous to the nation, depressing the branches of industry it does not destroy, and preventing the establishment of others which might flourish on our own soil. It discourages outlay on the permanent improvements of land, and on the buildings, and fixed machinery used for producing articles that are subject to foreign competition, and forces both labour and capital to leave the country, enriching other nations instead of our own. In addition to this, it not only prevents our labour becoming so productive as it would be if it had the use of a larger quantity of capital—the amount of available employment in a country being proportionate to its employed capital—but through its employment elsewhere, capital performs its good offices for our competitors, and makes our labour relatively less productive and actually worse paid. The temptation to employ our capital in the development of foreign industries is increased by capital in the form of ships, foreign loans, foreign railways, &c., escaping the heavy taxation which falls on fixed capital; hence it is necessary, not only that the latter should be subject to lighter burdens, but, that it should be placed as regards taxation on an equality, or nearly so, with moveable capital. The burdens of the two might be equalised by lowering those on fixed capital, and laying on moveable capital some impost as an equivalent for the rates paid by the former, but there would be great difficulty in balancing the amounts and bringing the proceeds of the latter into the local treasuries; moreover, any additional taxation applied specially to moveable capital would force its investment abroad—one of the things to be prevented—and as no mere reduction of rates on business premises would accomplish the thorough emancipation of industry, which seems necessary to the welfare of the producing classes, it will be better to attain the required equality by abandoning rates on fixed capital, seeking a substitute for the lost revenue in some tax that will affect alike both kinds of capital.

There will be no insuperable difficulty in distinguishing the annual value of land *per se* from the annual value of the capital expended upon it. The first will include the use of the natural soil and its contents, as lime, coal, metals, stone, &c. where it is situate, even though the benefits of its occupation are in part the result of capital expended on other lands in the formation of towns, roads, canals, railways, &c.: the second will be the return or interest upon the capital laid out upon houses, workshops, factories, barns, drains, fences, private roads, and other improvements of or attachments to the land. The chief difficulty will be with cultivated lands, where improvements are so blended with the natural powers of the soil that the influence of the one can scarcely be separated from the other, but the value of these doubtful items is not great, and will admit of adjustment under local commissioners, though they can scarcely be generalised, as two landlords may receive equal rent for their estates, but the rent of the one be principally a consequence of natural fertility, while that of the other is principally derived from outlays of capital.

Land, thus restricted to its natural powers, and valued at what, in its naked and unimproved state, it is fairly worth to the persons who provided and are to provide the capital for its improvement, might still be subject to rates, especially as it does not pay quite its full share of Imperial taxes, but the remainder of the funds, which are to be expended locally for the general benefit of the nation, should, like Imperial taxation, be levied on all persons in proportion to their means. A universal tax on income reaching the industrious classes completely enough to become productive is quite impossible; moveable capital seeks investment abroad, and the profits of trade and the wages of labour are apt to escape, so only a very moderate portion of our taxation is laid on income and the remainder on expenditure. Land tax, income and property tax, and in some cases stamp duties, reach what the contributor receives, and taxes on consumable articles what he expends. The latter class of taxes (viz., on expenditure) are nearly proportioned in each household to the rental of its dwelling-house; both taxes on expenditure and cost of dwelling-house (where trade portions are excluded) being nearly fixed proportions of all private expenditure. Housing a family or individual does not cost materially more where houses are dear, or less where they are cheap, the extent or quality of the house accommodation being adapted to meet the amount that can be spared for the purpose out of the total income, and this is about 1-8th. Rental of dwelling-house, *per se*, is a substantially just scale of the expenditure of the household it contains. Mr. Stuart Mill said in Parliament "*that the house is probably a better measure of what a man could afford to spend than actual income;*" and as we have for centuries been accustomed to rates upon houses, it is neither necessary nor desirable to adopt any other basis for raising the local portion of the funds; but it should be clearly understood that the rate is imposed upon the dwelling-house, not as property or capital, but as the measure of the expenditure of the occupants, and of their ability to bear taxation. This portion of the funds could be levied and collected by local machinery, and as local supervision of the poor, &c., is necessary, some considerable amount should be so raised. Taxes on *income* can be collected only by general or Imperial agency, and as relaxations in the laws of settlement, increased facilities of locomotion, and the want of uniformity in Poor Law management, coupled with the attraction which wealth exercises on poverty, have brought into the large towns masses of pauperism belonging by birth and residence to country districts, and render it reasonable, perhaps necessary, that some portion of the funds required for their relief should be levied from the community at large, and not, as hitherto, from local sources alone. It has been strongly advocated in Parliament that not less than one-third should be thus raised, and if it were this or some other fixed proportion of the outlay made by each parish, union, or district for the general benefit of the community, it would scarcely lessen the care and watchfulness of the Guardians, &c., as the remainder of their expenditures, amounting to two-thirds, would still be raised from local sources, viz., land *per se*, and dwelling-houses, and an imperial contribution of this nature would go far to reconcile ratepayers to the Imperial control of their expenditure, which now they resent as an encroachment on their liberty of self-government. The imperial contribution to these funds should be raised mainly from what people receive, that is by income tax. First, because it is the only means of reaching the unexpended income of moveable capital, which, of course, would escape the rates on dwelling-houses; and secondly, because taxes on consumable articles would, without such correction, press too heavily on the poorer classes, and as house rent is a somewhat larger item in small expenditures than in large, income tax, from which small incomes are exempt, is a necessary counterbalance to the inequalities of taxation levied on dwelling-houses. The two modes of taxation, when combined, would produce a substantially equitable result, but singly they would be partial either to the rich or to the poor.

Subject, therefore, to the rectification of existing inequalities of imperial taxation, the funds which are to be expended locally for the benefit of the community at large should be raised from three sources—1st, land *per se*; 2nd, dwelling-houses; and 3rd, an imperial contribution, chiefly from income tax, which is equivalent to saying that the present rating system should be continued, except that an imperial contribution ought to supersede rates on business premises but not these on the natural soil. At first the amount of the imperial contribution need not more than equal the annual value of the exempted business premises, which for England and Wales might be about two or two and a half millions, but as the altered system would have to be offered to Scotland and Ireland also, from three to four millions would perhaps be necessary, and ultimately a larger amount. A small additional tax on income, probably only 1d. in the pound, would enable us to defray the cost of the first instalment of this great reform, and the gradual improvement of our industries would furnish the remainder in the greater productiveness of existing taxes. The public are beginning to appreciate the greatness of the danger we incur by forcing our capital abroad to develope foreign industries instead of our own. It may be contrary to sound policy to *encourage* its application at home by artificial means, but to *discourage* it by artificial means, as we are doing, is Quixotish liberality to the foreigner, which would be ridiculous were it not for its calamitous consequences to our own people. Our struggling and starving labourers have a right to demand the removal of every artificial obstruction that is placed in the way of their employment in the land of their birth. If the populations of our towns can produce cotton and hardware more cheaply than foreigners, and those of the country bread and meat as cheaply as we can import them, they ought not to be prevented from doing so by taxes on the means they employ. Sir Robert Peel's great principle that taxes should be applied to the profits and not to the process of production is sound and must be unreservedly adopted, or our labourers will become paupers, our manufacturers bankrupts, and our country be left behind in the race of nations.

Worcestershire. R. V.

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* Imperial Taxes on Income from Land.

Property tax at 5d. in the pound—the amount in 1867...	2	per cent.
Land tax, which is very irregular in amount, but averages	1	,,
Succession duty—the interest on the amount paid averaging	1½	,,
Stamps on deeds and law fees—which together average nearly	½	,,
	5	per cent.

Imperial Taxes on Income from Personalty.

Property tax at 5d. in the pound ...	2	per cent.
Probate duty—interest on the amount paid averaging...	2	,,
Legacy duty ditto	2½	,,
(Succession duty is paid if the property passes by settlement.)		
Stamps and law fees averaging ...	½	,,
	7	per cent.

WIGS, BANDS, FRONTS, CURLS, and CHIGNONS, any Colour or Price, the largest stock in town to select from, or made to measure by first-class *men*. Human hair manufactured in *all* its branches—the newest fashions at the lowest possible prices. The largest and best 6d. and 1s. bottle of Pomade in the trade; has had an immense sale for eighteen years. Choice Hair Washes, from 1s. 6d. Lime Cream, from 1s. Genuine and delightfully perfumed Lime Juice and Glycerine, from 1s. to 6s. A very large assortment of Hair Tooth, Nail, Hat, and Cloath Brushes, by best makers, from 1s. Dressing Combs in *Tortoiseshell*, *Bone*, *Ivory*, *Horn*, and *Vulcanite*, from 6d. A splendid variety of fancy Back Combs, from 1s. to 50s. Large selection of Fans from 6d. to 60s., including the newest shapes and patterns. The largest stock of Toilet Requisites and Fancy Goods in the Midland Counties, selected from the best houses of Paris and London, at STEELE'S, HAIR CUTTER and ARTIST in HAIR, Opposite the Railway Station, New Street, Birmingham. [591

NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

Three horses were burned to death on Sunday at Ardsley, near Barnsley.

More than forty acres of underwood in Wharncliffe Wood were destroyed by fire on Sunday.

The Gloucestershire Agricultural Society's Show, in August and September, will probably be held at Stroud.

Mr. Spofforth, the well-known agent of the Conservative party, has resigned his office, a post he has filled since 1859.

Dr. Bodley, a well-known medical man in Dudley and the district, died on Saturday at Dudley.

The *Guardian* contradicts by request the report that the Bishop of Colombo has accepted the vicarage of Dudley, and is about to resign his see.

The Ledbury scandal case was concluded on Thursday week. Judgment will be given in the Easter term.

The Chancellor of the Diocese has confirmed the allotment of pews in the Parish Church of Leamington recently made by the Commissioners.

Ely Cathedral.—It appears from an examination made by Mr. G. G. Scott that the south-east transept of this cathedral is in a critical state, and the dean and chapter have accordingly directed this portion of the building to be shored up. The whole of the foundations will also be renewed.

The Hon. Gerald Orlando Manners, the youngest son of the Earl of Bradford, died on Thursday night, at the chief residence of the Bradford family, Weston-under-Lizard, Staffordshire, aged 23. The deceased was visiting Rome, in company with his eldest brother, Viscount Newport, when he was attacked with fever and soon returned home, but he never rallied.

A Dreadful Death.—John Ballard, aged 14, has met with a shocking death at the Hockley Bolt and Rivet Works, Brookfields, Birmingham, where he was employed as an iron-nut sorter. He was at work when a large pulley that was worked upon a revolving shaft was, through the breaking of a band or some lacing, smashed to pieces and hurled with great violence in different directions, some portions being forced through the roof of the building. When the dust, which was caused by the accident, had been cleared away, deceased was discovered with the upper part of his head knocked off, lying upon some nuts he had been sorting, and portions of the skull and brains were found scattered about the place.

The Mordaunt Divorce Case.—In reference to the great case of Mordaunt v. Mordaunt, Cole, and Johnstone, public interest seems likely to be baulked for the present. It will be remembered that an order to stay proceedings was made by Lord Penzance by consent of parties, with the view of trying the question whether insanity should be a bar to a petition for divorce, and it was expected that the appeal from this order, entered on behalf of the petitioner, would be argued before the full Court in the course of the next sittings. There are, however, no appeal causes set down for hearing in the new list, and it appears that within the last few days notice to prolong the term of summons has been filed on the part of the respondent, which has thrown the case over to Easter Sessions of the Court. Lady Mordaunt is under the care and treatment of Dr. Wynter, at Chiswick.

Worcester, Bromyard, and Leominster Railway Company.—At an extraordinary general meeting of this Company at the Worcester Guildhall on Saturday, called for the purpose of "assenting to a scheme of arrangement between the Worcester, Bromyard, and Leominster Railway Company and their creditors," the Clerk read the scheme of arrangement, which was filed in Chancery on the 10th February last, for the purpose of raising a sum of not less than £48,000, to be applied in payment of owners of land for the completion of the line to Yearsett, and in payment or satisfaction of the debts of the Company, and, if possible, towards the ultimate completion of the line. A brief discussion ensued upon the position and future prospects of the company; and on the motion of the Chairman (Mr. J. W. Lea), seconded by Mr. Freeman, the scheme was assented to, there being one dissentient only.

Wife Murder at Warwick.—Great excitement was created in Warwick on Sunday morning by the rumour that Charles Chapman, 27, residing in the Union Buildings, Linen-street, in that town, had drowned his wife, near to Leamington, in the Napton and Warwick Canal. On Saturday evening, Chapman accompanied his wife to Leamington for the purpose of buying her a pair of boots. They seemed to be on good terms, and nothing further was heard of them until Sunday morning, when Chapman went with his father to the Warwick police station. The former said—"I have come to give myself up for murdering my wife." It was thought by the officers that the man had been drinking, but he repeated his statement, the father adding that he believed it was true. The charge was then entered by the officers, and the prisoner told them if they would go to the canal near to Leam Bridge and drag they would find his wife's body. As the man persisted in his statement, the officer placed him in a cell, and went to the place he mentioned. The body, after an hour's dragging, was found in the place indicated by prisoner. A rope was round her body as though her husband had attempted to tie her arms. Her dress was also torn. There were evidences of a severe struggle on the bank, and the officers found one of prisoner's coat-sleeves near the canal, as if his wife had torn it off while struggling with him. An apron and some coppers were found, and from the appearance of the ground in the place where they were found it would seem that the woman fought hard for life. The deceased was the mother of three children, the youngest of whom is four months old. The prisoner has since stated that he was nearly being drowned with his wife. The alleged cause of the murder is jealousy, the prisoner asserting that while he was absent at work in Birmingham a few months ago his wife was familiar with other men. The murdered woman was only twenty years of age, and was much respected. Chapman has been committed for trial on a charge of wilful murder.

There was a disgraceful riot amongst excursionists on Good Friday at the village of Newton-on-Ouse, near York.

The skeleton of an adult was found on Good Friday at Tamworth, close to where a monastery had once flourished.

Two pea-straw ricks and a large hayrick were destroyed by fire on Good Friday at Fisherwick, near Lichfield.

Mr. Mylard, the superintendent of the Lichfield Police Force, has been appointed Governor of the County Gaol at Montgomery.

The Viceroy of Egypt has presented the University of Oxford with a complete collection of Oriental books printed at Boulak, amounting to seventy-four distinct works in 140 vols.

Immediately over the Communion table in the tracery work of the east window of St. Paul's Church, Balsall Heath, may be seen a pair of sparrows energetically engaged building their nest.

On Good Friday the foundation stones of the New Primitive Methodist Chapel and Schools in Carol Gate, Retford, were laid by Miss A. E. Clayton, of Ilkestone; Mr. E. Plant, and Mr. G. Rex, of Retford. After the ceremony about 900 persons sat down to tea in the Corn Exchange.

Miss Seager, the young lady who was bitten by the boa constrictor a short time since at Oxford, has sufficiently recovered to be enabled to take exercise, although still suffering from the loss of blood. The serpent has been sent back to the Zoological Gardens.

Worcester Cathedral.—The work of repaving Worcester Cathedral has commenced. The materials to be employed in the Lady Chapel, the aisles, and the two upper transepts are red and yellow Mansfield stone, white Portugal stone, and black marble, from thirteenth century designs. Messrs. Collins and Cullis, of Tewkesbury, are the contractors for the work.

Doctor's Disagreements.—Considerable unpleasantness has been created at Leamington by a difference of opinion between Dr. Slack and Dr. Jephson. Some time ago, Mr. John Williams, chemist, Regent-street, was seized with a mortal disease, and was confined to his room for several months.

Mr. Williams was formerly a prosperous tradesman, and sat as a member of the Local Board of Health for a period of three years. Latterly, however, he experienced a sad and bitter reversal of fortune, and in addition to losing his wife, he sustained such serious pecuniary misfortunes as left him in absolutely needy circumstances at the time his affliction overtook him. For reasons of his own, he was desirous of availing himself of the advantages offered by the Warneford Hospital, and, on application, was admitted by Dr. Slack as an in-patient. His death, which was deeply lamented by the whole of the public body, occurred about three weeks after his admission. It seems that Dr. Jephson and the Committee of Management do not approve of Dr. Slack's conduct in admitting the case; and in consequence of a communication made to him on the subject, Dr. Slack wrote to Dr. Jephson asking if it were true that he had threatened to withdraw his subscription if similar cases were admitted. To that inquiry, Dr. Jephson returned the following curt reply: "I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to-day. I am not aware that I am responsible to you for anything that I may have said about the Warneford Hospital."

Dr. Slack assumes that Dr. Jephson is unable to deny the accuracy of the report, and designates the above letter a "characteristic reply." He says that complaint has been made against him for admitting Mr. Williams, because his position was considered to be too good for hospital relief, and also because the case was an incurable one.

Attempted Murder of a Father by his Son.—A horribly tragic affair happened at Wem, Shropshire, on Wednesday night week, and formed the subject of a magisterial investigation on Monday, when Greene Wilson, who is accused of endeavouring to kill his father by discharging at him two bullets from a revolver, was brought up. The prisoner is rather a good-looking young man, dark complexion, and wearing a little moustache. He seemed to be but little moved at what was going on. His sister, who had to give important evidence against him, was carried into the court in a fainting and apparently unconcious state, and restoratives had to be administered before she commenced answering the questions put to her. The injured man being still in a most precarious state his depositions were taken before a magistrate on Saturday and were read at this enquiry. The substance of them was, that the revolver found near to Dr. Wilson after the shots had been fired was usually kept enclosed in a bag in a drawer in his bed room. He did not hear the first report of the pistol, being asleep, but felt a sensation as if of burning across his cheek; he heard the second report and felt the bullet strike his head. (The latter lodged between the skin and the scull and has been extracted; the former one entered at the back of the right eye and still remains somewhere undiscovered.) He said that he and his son a few years ago had had a quarrel and the youth went off to America, and was absent about two years. Since his return a few months ago they had lived upon the most affectionate terms, and he could not suggest any motive for his son committing such an act. The prisoner's sister who was under examination for a great length of time, said she saw the prisoner coming from towards the dining-room door after the second report; she was coming down stairs, and the prisoner met her at the bottom, and said, "Oh, Patty, papa has shot himself." She went into the dining-room, and found her father upon his hands and knees. He held up the pistol and said, "This is what it has been done with." On cross-examination she said that just before she heard the first report she and her brother had been together in a room upstairs, and his demeanour there was very quiet. He had been sitting down reading "Martin Chuzzlewit." When she saw her brother at the bottom of the stairs he appeared much agitated, and to be in great grief. Since his return from America he had been very reserved in manner; but she believed him to be very affectionate, and he had not had a quarrel with his father since his return. Mr. Gill, a surgeon, living next door to Dr. Wilson, gave evidence as to the nature of the wounds, saying that either of them might yet prove fatal, and that the injured man was very far from being out of danger. A great deal of other evidence was given, the examination lasting six hours; after which the prisoner was remanded until Monday.

The Derby Memorial.—Mr. Wilson Patten, M.P., presided at a meeting held at the Town Hall, Manchester, for the purpose of deciding upon the character of the memorial which it is proposed to erect in honour of the late Lord Derby. The amount of subscriptions was about £8,000, and it was resolved, as the most suitable memorial to the late Lord Derby, to endow a scholarship or scholarships at the University of Oxford, of which he was Chancellor.

Discovery of a Skeleton at Cambridge.—The Provost of King's College, Cambridge, is about having his lodge extended, and the workmen employed for this purpose discovered a skeleton while excavating the soil the other day. The bones were carefully placed together, and an eminent surgeon sent for, who pronounced the skeleton to be that of a human body, an adult; but, owing to the thigh bones and lower extremities being broken and decayed, it was uncertain whether the skeleton was that of a man or woman. The teeth were in a good state of preservation, although the body is supposed to have been buried some 200 years. The skeleton was discovered about seven feet deep. The college gardener, under the direction of the Provost, buried the skeleton again on Thursday evening.

Suicide near Acock's Green.—As the seven a.m. train from Solihull to Birmingham was approaching the Acock's Green station on Monday the engine-driver saw a man on the embankment take off his hat, fold his arms, and lay himself down on the rails. As the engine was within a few yards of the man, it was impossible to stop it in time to prevent the wheels passing over him, which separated the head from the body. The remains were collected, and it was seen that the body was that of Mr. Harris, a native of Acock's Green, who had been on a visit to a relative named Purrott on the Sunday. On Monday morning Harris rose early, and went to a tavern, where he obtained some brandy, after drinking which he went to the railway bank and laid himself across the line when the train was within a few yards' distance.

Alleged Murder at Cheltenham.—A shocking affair is reported from Cheltenham. On Saturday evening several men, who had been in a public house in Lower High-street, drinking, went into the street to settle their differences, when a general brawl was the result, and a man named Cooke, who had interfered in the matter, struck the deceased man a blow which felled him to the earth. He was picked up in a senseless condition, and died on Sunday night. The poor fellow has been recognised as a cork-cutter from Birmingham, who had been on temporary employment in the town. The man Cooke, who is said to have struck the fatal blow, has been apprehended, and was on Monday formally charged before the magistrates with causing the death of the unfortunate deceased. He has since been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter. Much consternation has been caused in the town by the affair. The deceased has left a widow and family.

Wolverhampton and the Royal Agricultural Society's Exhibition.—On Tuesday the Inspecting Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, consisting of Lord Kesteven, Mr. Brandreth Gibbs, Mr. Davies (Manchester), and Mr. Torr (Lincoln), arrived in Wolverhampton, and were met at the Swan Hotel by the Mayor (T. Bantock, Esq.), Sir John Morris, Mr. Masfen, Mr. C. R. Keeling, Mr. R. H. Walker (Chillington), and the Secretaries of the Wolverhampton Local Committee, Messrs. Sollom and Barnett. After partaking of luncheon at the residence of the Mayor, the whole of the party went over the Racecourse (the proposed site of the Exhibition), and from thence proceeded to the suggested trial grounds at Showell Farm. The inpection was minute, and occupied considerable time. The *Wolverhampton Chronicle* understands that the committee expressed their satisfaction with the contemplated arrangements, considering the Racecourse and the ground at Showell to be suitable for the purposes intended. The final decision, however, as to the place where the Exhibition will be held rests with the Council of the Society, and will be given on the 4th of May. The Committee in the evening proceeded to Stafford, and on Wednesday left for Shrewsbury.

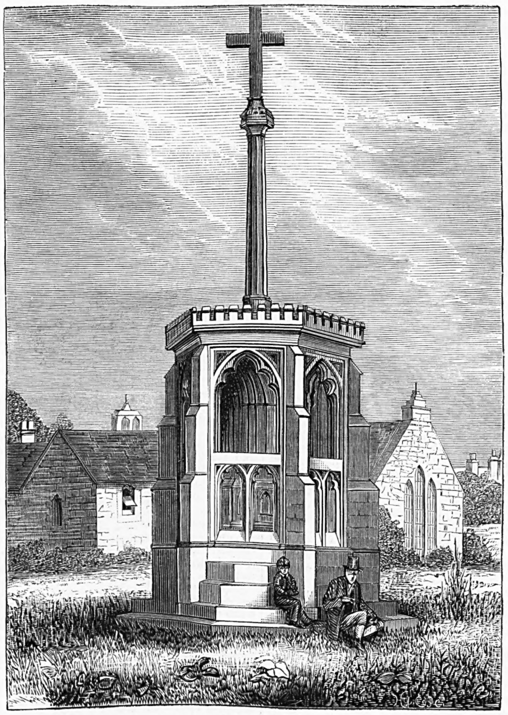
The Bishop of Lichfield and the Parishioners of St. George's, Wolverhampton.—The long-existing dispute between the parishioners of St. George's, Wolverhampton, and the Rev. A. S. Prior, the vicar, upon the question of a white or black preaching gown, is now drifting into a dispute between the parishioners and the Bishop of Lichfield. It came out on Easter Monday, at an uproarious vestry meeting at Wolverhampton, that the parishioners are stopping the supplies, and that for want of money and congregation the whole work of the parish is coming to a dead lock. To avert the shutting up of the church the Vicar had consented to return to the black gown if the Bishop should approve of the change. Correspondence with the Bishop—who, in obedience to the expressed conscientious desire of the Vicar had authorised the use of the white gown—did not secure the requisite anthority, and the Vicar repaired to the Episcopal Palace at Lichfield, but returned without the wished-for sanction. The Bishop had refused it because, as the alteration from black gown to white, to which the parishioners objected, had been made after due inquiry before him, the return from white to black, if made at all, must be made after further discussion in his lordsdip's presence. After the meeting had accused Mr. Prior of bringing about the stagnation in the parochial work, and of keeping from church people who previously were regular communicants, plain things were said of the Episcopacy. The speakers guarded themselves against wishing to be disrespectful to the Bishop of Lichfield or any other spiritual lord, but they said that bishops must learn to adapt themselves to the wishes of the people, whose were the Church and the schools, and who found the means for carrying them on. If the Bishop should not consent to the alteration which the parishioners desired, and which their Vicar was now prepared to make them, they would have to learn to do without the Bishop. One speaker drew forth rapturous applause when he said—"Away with the Bishop, let us have liberty—liberty in the Church and out of the Church. I appeal to the Vicar to be guided by a higher authority than that of the Episcopacy." The meeting broke up most unsatisfactorily.

BLACK FRIAR'S CROSS, HEREFORD.

In the city of Hereford are to be seen the ruins of Black Friar's Monastery, founded in 1276, with an interesting relic of that religious order, an hexagonal preaching cross, which is illustrated on this page. It has cinque-foil arches, open on each side, and stands on a flight of steps gradually decreasing in their ascent. In the centre is a base of similar form supporting the shaft of the cross, which, branching out into ramifications, forms the roof, and passing through it appears at the top in a mutilated state. It is a curious structure, and should not be lost sight of by any one who visits Hereford.

The Sheffield Town Council have appointed a Stipendiary Magistrate, at a salary of £1,000 a year. Mr. C. W. Lovesey and the Hon. F. S. Wortley were candidates, but the former had the majority of votes, and was appointed, subject to the approval of the Home Secretary.

The Emigration Movement.—On Monday night 312 men, women, and children left London for Liverpool, where they embarked for Canada; their passage out being paid by the East London Family Emigration Fund. They were mostly persons who have been reduced to abject distress by the depression of various trades in the East-end of the metropolis, and were themselves handicraftsmen or labourers. Many of them had been, in fact, in absolute destitution; and, if they had been just saved from actual starvation, they must have fallen a ready prey to any pestilence that had invaded their unhealthy abodes. The general tone of the party was cheerful rather than despondent. Everywhere among the party, with hearty words and encouraging smiles, were the ladies and gentlemen who had brought the emigrants together. There were of these: The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Hobart, Lady Burrell, the Hon. Miss Waldegrave, Miss Baxter, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, Lord and Lady Lawrence, the Rev. E. Richardson, General C. Stuart, Mr. Meysey Clive, Admiral Fishbourne, Mr. T. B. Smithies, of the "British Workman," and others. After tea one or two speeches were made; and then the emigrants took their seats in the train. The men seemed to be mostly under thirty years of age, civil, manly fellows, and not at all bad specimens of working men for Britain to send to her colonies. Their destination is the state of Ontario. Each emigrant will receive ten shillings on landing in Canada, and will be assisted in obtaining suitable employment. The train called at Ampthill to take up forty agricultural labourers, who are being sent out by Countess and the Ladies Cowper. This is, in fact, the plan adopted by the present association, one or more ladies undertaking to send out a poor family. Last year a thousand persons were provided for in this way.



BLACK FRIAR'S CROSS, HEREFORD.—*From a Photograph by Ladmore and Son.*

A HUNTING SCENE IN WORCESTERSHIRE.

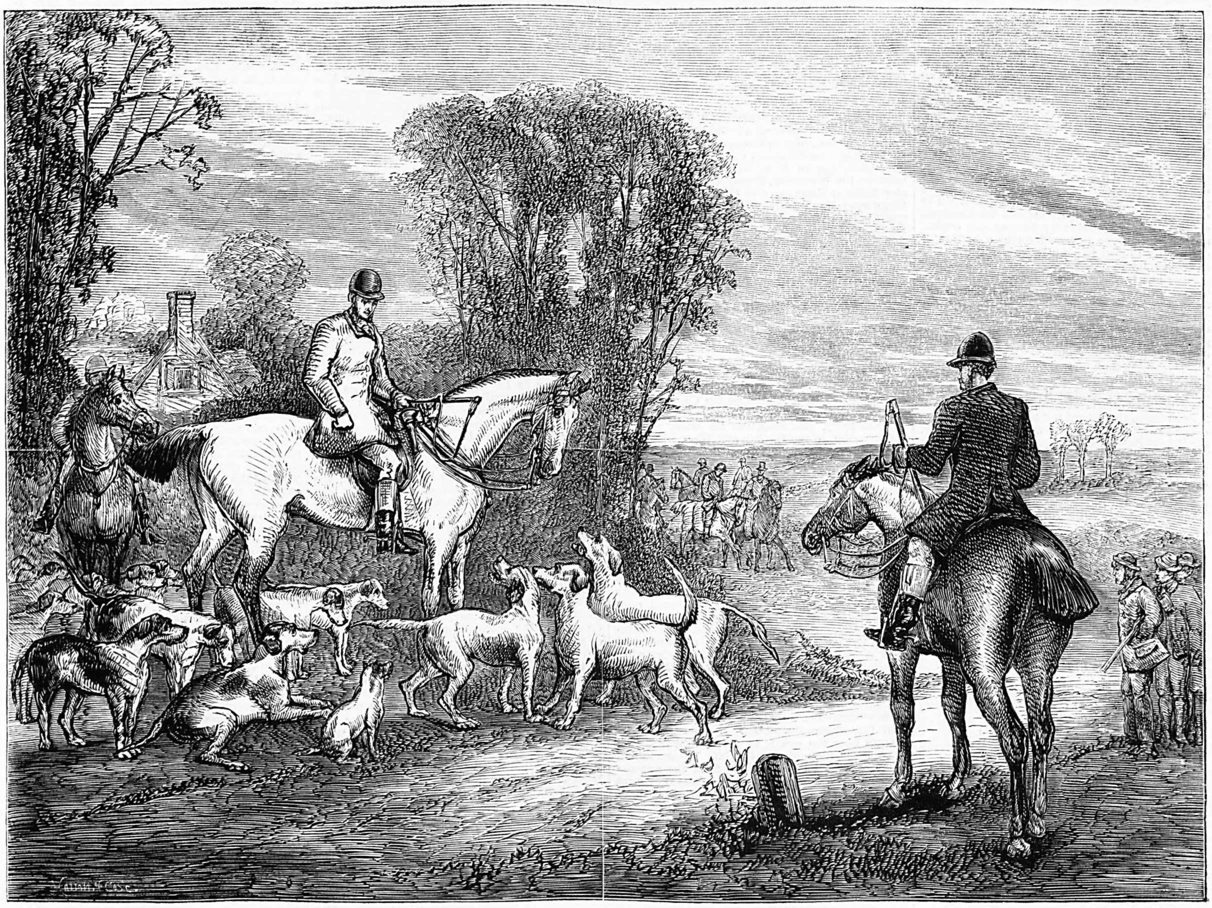
Apropos to the close of the season we give a Hunting Scene in Worcestershire, to be followed by two other pictures, which will serve as reminiscences of the past winter's sport. Our artist (in this case, the Rev. J. Temple) has selected for his first illustration a meet of the Worcestershire at one of those picturesque villages in which the county is so rich. The hounds have just been brought up; the Nimrods, booted and spurred, are fondly contemplating them; in the background are more arrivals; and to the right of the picture three rustic sportmen view the scene admiringly. As in a previous number of this journal the history of the Worcestershire Hunt was detailed, we need do no more than congratulate the members of the Hunt upon the success of their last season, and wish them as agreeable a spell of sport when, next winter, they re-assemble in search of amusement and health.

We have in hand, by the same artist, an admirable sketch of the meet of the North Cotswold Hunt at Dumbleton.

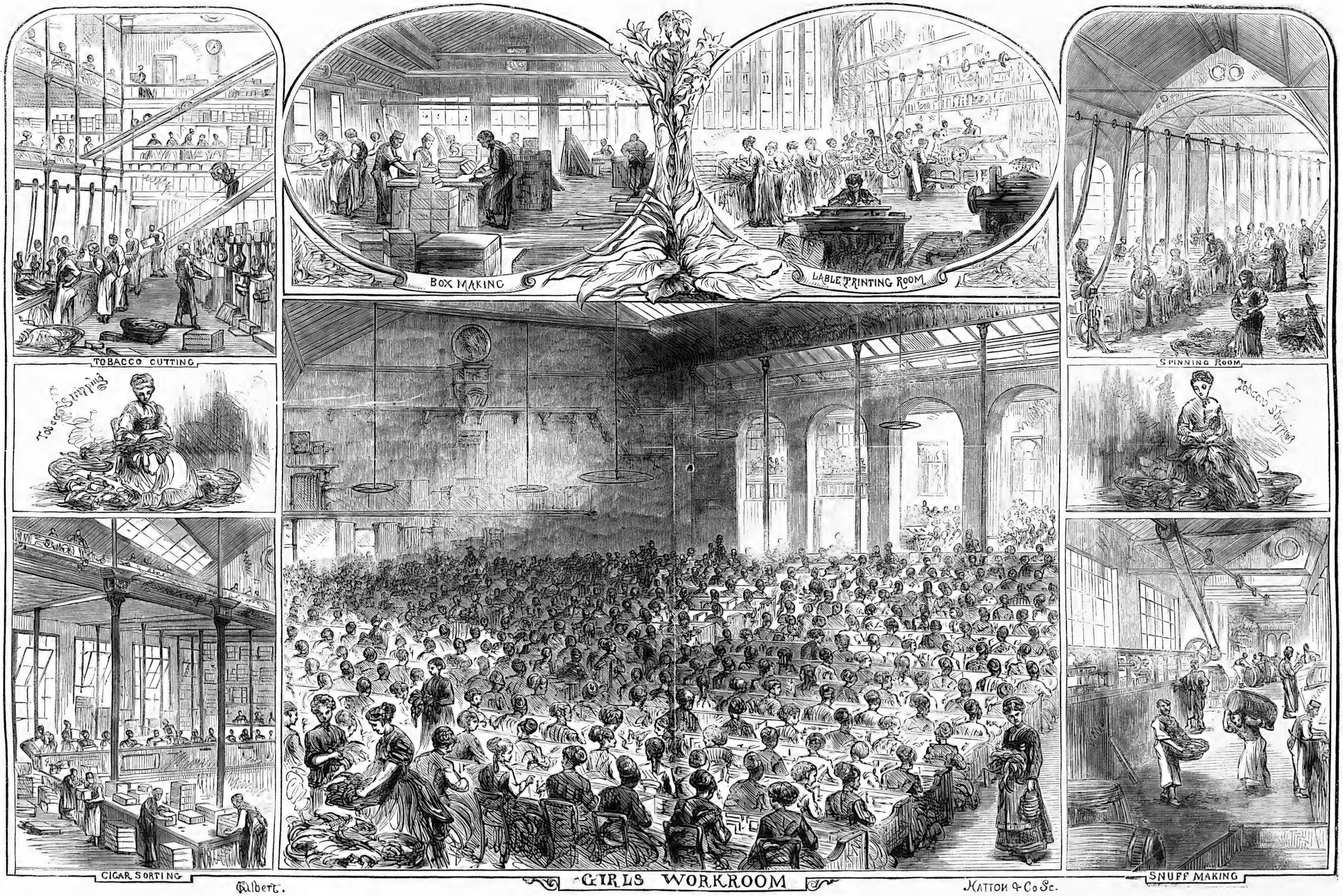
A billiard match for £1,000 is announced to take place in Dublin between Gannon, the Irish champion, and Dufton, of London.

The Nectar taken by the Waterford Guardians.—A discovery which rather startled the Waterford Board of Guardians was made at the Waterford Workhouse last week. Some workmen were repairing a pump, when a black-looking lump at the entrance of the tube from which the water flows was noticed. It turned out to be the body of a child greatly decomposed. The guardians, being nearly all teetotallers, have been wont to drink from this crystal spring whilst engaged in the duties of the Board. It is very evident they have been partaking of a beverage which had more "body" in it than they were aware of.

The Auteuil Affair.—As will be remembered, says *Galignani*, the High Court of Justice condemned Prince Pierre Bonaparte to pay M. and Mdme. Salmon Noir a sum of 25,000f. as an indemnity; but the latter on presenting themselves to receive the money from M. Mocquart, notary, with whom it had been deposited, found an attachment had been lodged by M. Farinaux, a merchant at Lille, who held bills signed by M. Victor Noir to the amount of 2,700f. The parents have now applied to a judge sitting in chambers to have the opposition removed, on the ground that the money was awarded to them personally, and not as heirs of the deceased, and that consequently they are not liable for his debts. The Court ordered the sum of 2,700f. to be paid into the Caisse des Depots to meet the claim of M. Farinaux, should it be ultimately validated, and the remainder to be handed over to the applicants.



A HUNTING SCENE IN WORCESTERSHIRE.


TOBACCO CUTTING
Tobacco Stripping
CIGAR SORTING
BOX MAKING
LABLE PRINTING ROOM
SPINNING ROOM
Tobacco Stripping
SNUFF MAKING
Gilbert.
Hatton & Co Sc.

GIRLS WORKROOM

COPE'S TOBACCO FACTORY, LIVERPOOL. *(See page 550.)*

THE A.B.C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.

BEING A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE ORNAMENTAL ART OF THE WORLD IN ALL AGES.

THE SAVAGE TRIBES CONTINUED.

Even as in poetry, painting, and music, so in ornamental design, art should be suggestive rather than closely imitative. A poem, whose only merit consists in minute description, is inferior to one in which the imagination has fuller scope.

Although nature properly understood is undoubtedly the legitimate study of the painter, and "at once the source, the end, and test of art," nevertheless a dull, servile imitator has less claim to be considered an artist than he who regards original models eclectically.

It has been well said that the poet and the painter should examine the essential principles of nature rather than her accidental circumstances. To discover those principles is their duty, to apply them justly is the highest art. Without them, the happiest efforts are but lucky hits; the characters represented are frequently arbitrary, inconsistent, or absurd. Common observers, it is true, admire the representation of common objects, and think that excellent which is obvious and familiar. But they who appreciate painting only for its fidelity of reproduction have little knowledge of that which really constitutes high art.

In music, servile imitation of natural sounds is more objectionable than prosaic description in poetry, or merely careful copying in painting.

The "great mystery of music" lies in its ineffable power of suggesting and exciting ideas and feelings in the minds of those who listen to it; but to attempt closely to imitate the cries of animals, the wind, the rain, the incidents of warfare, and other similar noises, is to mistake that which should be the true purpose of musical composition. It is no palliation of the error that the greatest composers have fallen into it. Handel, Haydn, and Beethoven are open to the reproach of misusing their extraordinary resources when they condescend to adopt unworthy means to produce effect. As music progresses and is properly understood these objections to its being thus misapplied are more generally felt and acknowledged. No modern writer would venture to introduce a composition intended to excite the admiration of connoisseurs having no other merit to recommend it than the correct representation of a battle or any other event by means of sound. It is remarkable how devoid of any such imitations are the works of Mendelssohn, the last classical composer whose writings have become universally popular.

The general principles of nature are founded on truth, beauty, proportion, fitness, variety, and grace. It is the careful application of these principles that should be the serious endeavour of all who aspire to distinction in any branch of art.

By referring to our illustrations of the Ornamental Designs of the Savage Tribes it will be seen how man, in his most primitive condition, evinces an instructive facility of adopting the true and beautiful in nature, while the proportions, fitness, variety, and grace of the attempts of a savage race to gratify its love for ornament call forth surprise and admiration.

The simplicity of detail, the earnestness of purpose by which so much effect is obtained in these designs, afford a lesson the value of which cannot be over estimated. The rope coil seems to be the first type followed, succeeded by the forms made in the plaiting of straw or grass. The geometrical patterns suggested by this latter process are sometimes distinct, sometimes combined with the graceful lines of the rope. In all cases the symmetry of the design is perfect and its application most appropriate, "the object being attained," according to an authority, "with an earnest truth of purpose, never frittered away in superfluous detail, or interfering with the strength of the subject to which the ornament is applied." In proof of this, observe the apparent strength imparted by the New Zealand designs for the decoration of a war canoe, and the wonderful variety achieved by employing the same simple figures which form the base of the several designs in different ways.

According to their specimens of the ornamental designs the savage tribes have a better appreciation of the abstract principles of nature in their application to art than many civilised nations. The application is necessarily limited, but it is not for that reason any the less correct. They understand, by instinct, the golden rule that "the secret of success in all ornament is the production of a broad general effect by the repetition of a few simple elements."

As civilisation advances, the proper use of ornament seems to be forgotten in a tendency to gaudiness and costly decoration. The true intention of all ornamental designs should be to enhance the characteristics of the object to which it is applied.

This intention is lost sight of or ignored when elaborate workmanship or colouring only is the fashion, and when simplicity and dignity are sacrificed in order to display the workman's skill, while striving to make an exact copy of nature.

Among the Egyptians architecture was considered the most important art. "Temples were not raised to contain statues, but statues were set up to adorn temples, whereof they formed architecturally a part, and the walls were decorated with painted sculptures and paintings which again formed parts of the architectural whole." In all civilised countries where architecture has been similarly treated ornamental design has also flourished.

For simplicity, solidity, and magnificence, Egyptian ornament is unsurpassed by that of any other nation. It is hieroglyphic in its sentiment and detail, generally having a particular meaning in religious symbolism expressed by the employment of local natural objects. Of these the most frequently used are the lotus and the papyrus; by comparing their forms, as seen in nature, with those of their adaptation to the purposes of decoration, it will be found that any resemblance between the two is more suggested than followed closely. The most salient characteristics of the models are adopted, especially those which contribute to the grace or dignity of the originals. Thus the lines of the lotus and the fibres of the papyrus are chosen for reproduction.

The constant repetition of one subject is a remarkable feature of Egyptian ornament. Another of its distinctive elements is excessive brilliancy of colouring, sometimes amounting to gaudiness, for which the intense brightness of climate is almost sufficient justification, inasmuch as that climate influences every style of architecture and decoration, and should be considered in the adaptation of the latter to any particular country. The Egyptian style exercised considerable influence over that of the surrounding nations, especially upon that of ancient Persia.

Dating about 1800 B.C., it is the earliest of which we have any authentic records, and it is noteworthy that the earliest examples extant are also the finest and best, while those of more recent date exhibit the art in a state of decline. As Mr. Newbery observes, grandeur of design, simplicity of parts, and splendour or costliness of material—gold, silver, ivory, and lavish use of colour—are its most striking characteristics.

In tracing the origin of other styles to the Egyptian, we can follow in direct succession the Greek, the Roman, the Byzantine, with its offshoots, the Moresque and the Gothic. The Egyptian was the parent style of all, and must be accepted as that which arose with civilization in Central Africa, and passed through successive ages to a culminating point of perfection and the state of decline shown in most of the existing examples. Inferior as this state may be to what was probably the unknown perfection of the Egyptian art, it surpasses that of almost every age.

In all other styles we can trace a rapid ascent from infancy, from some bygone style, to a point of perfection when the foreign influence was modified or discarded, to a period of slow, lingering decline, feeding on its elements. In the Egyptian we have no traces of infancy, nor of any foreign influence, the conclusion being that, as among the savage tribes in a more limited degree, it derived direct from Nature herself the inspiration which produced such splendid results.

(To be continued.)

THE DERBY EXHIBITION.

The Art Exhibition which is to be opened at Derby on the 9th of May next is making satisfactory progress; owners of art-treasures being very willing to lend them. The great difficulty now (says the *Derby Mercury*) lies in judicious selection; and the committee have, we believe, discharged a somewhat disagreeable task (that of rejection) with great tact and discrimination. A much greater space than that at their disposal might very readily have been filled from the mansions in the county, whose owners have with the most cordial kindness given every facility to those engaged in this work, both in the matter of selection and collection. Those ladies and gentlemen whose collections of china have been ransacked, and who have preferred to bring their brittle treasures to Derby rather than entrust them to the committee's collectors, will do an additional service by delivering the articles as early as possible into the care of Mr. Walsh. The hall and its surroundings are now beginning to wear a most promising aspect. A building of iron and glass covers the entrance yard, which, when suitably fitted and handsomely decorated, will form a beautiful bazaar room in which the ladies, upon whose help the committee rely so much, will furnish all sorts of useful and ornamental articles during the opening days. Glass cases are growing up in all directions in the interior of the building; the court devoted to the display of warlike implements of all ages is bustling with arms and armour; fragile china of all sorts is being carefully unpacked and arranged in a private room; pictures of all kinds are constantly arriving, and are tenderly bestowed in places set apart for them, until the appointed person arrives from Manchester to hang them.

ODD FELLOWSHIP AT WORCESTER.

Mr. William Lovsey, Grand Master of the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, was presented with a testimonial on Monday evening, at the Guildhall, Worcester, after being entertained at a dinner, which was influentially attended.

Mr. A. C. Sherriff, M.P. for Worcester, presided, and was supported by Sir H. Lambert, Bart., Mr. W. E. Dowdeswell, M.P., Mr. H. Willis (Sheriff of Worcester), Mr. Woodward (vice-chairman), &c.

After some routine speeches,

The CHAIRMAN said they now came to the business of the evening, an intimation which was received in the most enthusiastic manner. Before proceeding he read letters of apology from several gentlemen, including Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart., the High Sheriff, the Mayor of Worcester (Mr. R. E. Barnett), the ex-Grand Master, Rev. H. J. Hastings, and several of the Board of Directors of the Unity, all expressing the warmest admiration of Mr. Lovsey's public life, and wishing him prosperity. The Chairman then went on to say that they had now come to the pleasurable duty which had brought them together that day, a duty which, at the request of the committee, he was delighted to undertake, and to act in that matter as their representative and mouthpiece. No one could undertake the task with greater earnestness and sincerity than he did, and looking round him he might safely say that they had all met to do honour to their friend Lovsey. (Applause.) The assembly consisted of three distinct classes, who, with different feelings, had come to render to the head of Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows the honour to which he was so justly entitled. Some came to show Mr. Lovsey respect as the head of the Odd Fellows, others to show their respect for him as a fellow citizen, whilst others were connected with the order; and they had all come to show the respect and esteem they bore him. Mr. Lovsey had risen from the ranks of the industrial classes, and was proud of the privilege of saying so. He had risen by his own industry and talent. He had worked hard and taken up most earnestly all matters connected with that great order of which he was now the head, and done his best to make it a complete success. (Applause.) Let them look at the difference in the position of the working classes in 1870 as compared with what it was when Mr. Lovsey began his labour of love twenty-five years ago. That change had in no small degree been brought about by the influence of societies like that with which they were connected, and there was no wonder that this should have been the case, looking at the principles upon which friendly societies were founded, and which they inculcated. (Hear, hear.) There were now, in the aggregate, a million and a half of men belonging to these societies in the country, they had 15½ millions of money invested, and from this some idea might be formed of the influence which they had exerted. They were indebted to Mr. Lovsey for much of the success of Odd Fellowship. (Applause.) Those who had subscribed to the testimonial had taken a very proper way of rewarding his services in by-gone years. Mr. Lovsey had now reached the top of the tree, but when his term of office was past his interest would not flag, and he would take as active a part in promoting the welfare of Odd Fellowship as he had hitherto done. Mr. Sherriff then proceeded, in the name of the subscribers, to present Mr. Lovsey with a purse of seventy guineas and a very handsome gold watch and chain, the watch containing a suitable inscription, testifying to the valuable services which he had always rendered to the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows in the Worcester district. (Immense cheering.) In conclusion, the Chairman expressed an earnest hope that the watch would remain in Mr. Lovsey's family for many generations, and that it would be appreciated as it was that day. His descendants would have the proud satisfaction of knowing that the man to whom they were indebted for life had also given them a reputation which he hoped they would never sully. (Applause.) He asked them to fill their glasses, and drink long life, happiness, and prosperity to their friend and brother. (Long-continued cheers.)

Mr. LOVSEY, in acknowledging the gift, narrated the history of his connection with Odd Fellowship, and told how he had worked in the cause, and what difficulties they had had to contend with in past years, owing to their societies being looked upon by the upper classes as illegal, and Parliament affording them no protection for their funds. Notwithstanding these difficulties Odd Fellowship had made great and rapid progress, and had done much good in dispelling ignorance, and raising the condition of the working classes. When the mantle of authority which he now wore had been placed upon the shoulders of another, he hoped he would not be found wanting, in the future, in the interest he had always taken in their affairs.

Mr. B. FINNIGAN, Prov. D.G.M., proposed "The Grand Master and Board of Directors." This was responded to by Mr. H. BUCK, P.G.M., Birmingham.

Several other toasts followed.

On Saturday night, the lodge with which Mr. Lovsey is connected presented him with a beautifully-executed address, and also asked his acceptance on behalf of Mrs. Lovsey of a handsome gold watch and chain.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL PERFORMANCE AT WORCESTER.—On Thursday evening, an amateur dramatic and musical performance was given at the Natural History Society's Rooms, Worcester. The programme included a selection of vocal and instrumental music, in which several ladies and gentlemen took part; and the drama in one act, written by Benjamin Webster, entitled "One Touch of Nature," the characters in which were sustained by Captain Stallard, Lieut. Joseph Hatton, Lieut. Adcock, Mr. E. Legge, and a lady amateur. There was a very large and fashionable audience, and the performances were a complete success.

MARAVILLA COCOA FOR BREAKFAST.—The *Globe* says:—"Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only, by all Grocers. [717

LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

INFECTED CABS.

A case involving criminal disregard of the public health has been tried in the Liverpool Police-court. A man who was concerned in the removal of a fever-stricken patient to the workhouse hired an ordinary cab. The driver was afterwards instructed to have the vehicle disinfected; but he not only neglected to do so, but deliberately took "fares" as usual. The magistrates visited these serious offences very lightly, merely inflicting a fine of 20s. and costs upon the person who hired the cab, and a nominal penalty of 5s. and costs on the driver.

A TRADESMAN'S SON CHARGED WITH FELONY.

On Saturday the Cambridge borough magistrates heard a case of some interest to the boating fraternity. Walter C. Gillingham, the son of a Cambridge tradesman, was charged with fraudulently converting to his own use a silver challenge cup, the property of the Cambridge Town Rowing Club, of which he was the bailee. It appears that the defendant in 1869 was one of the successful crew in the challenge four-oared races of the club, and became entitled to hold one of the silver challenge cups until next July. He pawned the cup for 25s., and sold the ticket for 2s. 6d. The case was remanded.

DISTRESSING CASE.

A more melancholy case than that which was brought up at the Sheffield Police Court, on Monday, at the instance of a Mrs. Godber, has not been before the Sheffield magistrates for a considerable time. The prisoner was the daughter of the complainant, and, to all appearance, was not over sixteen years of age. The mother stated that her child had been tempted from home by a number of women of ill-fame, and had been kept in their house for some time. She had made several attempts to recover her daughter, but these were frustrated by her removal to other places of a like description, and there kept out of sight. As a last resource she brought a charge against her of stealing a pair of boots, for which she was taken into custody.—The Mayor severely reprimanded the prisoner, and sent her to gaol for three months with hard labour. The girl has been a source of great grief to her mother, and several times she has deserted her home for that of a prostitute, and has frequently been convicted of theft. Once she was sent to a Reformatory.

A DRUNKARD'S END.

Mr. Carter, the Surrey Coroner, has held an inquest on the body of James Beaumont Maskell, aged 44, of 309, Kennington-road, manager in the office of an eminent railway solicitor. The inquiry took place in the drawing-room of deceased's residence, as above. Mrs. Catherine Maskell, the widow of deceased, said that her husband was at home and dined with her on Friday evening. Witness said, "Oh, dear, you have been drinking that nasty stuff." By that she meant spirits, whisky and the like, which he was in the habit of taking. She then smelt something peculiar, and said, "Oh, dear, what is that you are taking!" She afterwards detected the effluvium of bitter almonds. Deceased appeared then to be very ill, and Dr. Cortis, who was sent for, attended promptly, but found him dead. Witness believed he put the oil of almonds into the gin to flavour it. He had been latterly very much given to drinking spirits, as also to taking opium, laudanum, morphia, &c. The jury found that deceased died from the effects of oil of bitter almonds, taken inadvertently in gin, but without the intention to commit suicide.

A FATAL ENCOUNTER.

The quiet of Ludlow has been disturbed by a shocking encounter between boys. A lad named Charles George was accosted by four other lads of his acquaintance. One of them called him by a nickname, when he resented the insult by giving the fellow a slight shaking. The latter repeated the insult, and asked George if he would fight one of his companions, a lad named John Potts. He replied in the affirmative, upon which, before the poor fellow had time to divest himself entirely of his jacket, having only pulled off one sleeve, Potts closed upon him, striking George a violent blow under the jaw, and again, as he was falling, under the left ear. The unfortunate young man fell backwards against the rocky bank—they were in one of the public walks, near what is known as the Durham Arch—and as he lay helpless on the ground his cowardly opponent struck him several times about the face, George meanwhile faintly uttering the words, "Don't, don't." Potts and his companions then left, taking a circuitous route to the town, the former remarking as they did so that he, the deceased, "had now got enough, he wouldn't want any more." Shortly afterwards, a tradesman happening to pass that way was attracted to the spot by the groans of the dying man, and as quickly as possible sent for assistance, but in less than a minute he had breathed his last. At the inquest, on Good Friday evening, Potts was committed for trial on the Coroner's warrant for manslaughter.

PARISH CONSTABLES CHARGED WITH TAKING MORE THAN THEIR DUE.

At the Sedgley Police-court on Monday, before I. Spooner, Esq., Edward Brooks and Edward Wise were charged by Richard Hartill with claiming and taking fees for executing distress warrants in excess of the amount authorised by the statute. Mr. Joseph Stokes, of Dudley, appeared for the defendants. It was stated that the constables had two distress warrants to execute against the complainant's goods in respect of arrears of rent for a dwelling house and a stone yard, held under Mr. E. P. Cartwright. The defendants went to the house on Saturday morning, and remained there from eleven o'clock until three in the afternoon, taking in the meantime an inventory of the articles in the house, and also those at the stone yard. In cross-examination the wife of the complainant reluctantly admitted that she was a party to an arrangement for the constables to visit the house daily instead of remaining in possession the whole of the time. When the rent due was paid on the following Thursday, the constables exacted 17s. for expenses, which was also paid. The Stipendiary said the men had evidently got themselves into trouble by a compassionate consideration for the complainant. He was therefore disposed to let them off, if he could, seeing that they might have remained in possession, and charged larger fees. They were not, however, entitled to charge for the levy and possession under the circumstances. Taking all facts into consideration he would not make a conviction on condition that they repaid the overcharge and expenses. This was accordingly done.

LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—A guarantee goes with every bottle of MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, that it will quickly restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth. No other preparation will produce the same beneficial results. Only in large bottles, 6s. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. Also MRS. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM (a Separate Preparation), the best hairdressing known—makes the hair soft and glossy, and retains it in any desired position.—(ADVT.) [648

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—In all sores, wounds, bad legs, and sprains of any kind this Ointment is the most efficient application. It at once gives ease by allaying inflammation and moderating the flow of blood to the part. Whenever the malady has been of long standing the Ointment should be assisted by Holloway's purifying Pills, which act upon the stomach and liver, guarding digestion falling into that disordered state which the pain, restlessness, and fever attending these ailments is apt to produce, and which much retards recovery, and sometimes even makes serious the slightest case. No mother or nurse should be without these noble remedies; they are equally applicable to all ages and constitutions. They purify the blood, regulate its circulation, renew diseased structures, and invigorate the system. [563

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately: it is perfectly harmless: it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes.—Sold by all medicine vendors at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. [694

NOTES ON THE JOURNALS.

The profane members of "the sterner" sex will read incredulously the statement in a Paris paper that a society has been formed in that capital, called "L'Uunion des Femmes Chrétiennes," having in view the admired object of reforming the fashions. The members of the Union have resolved to "spend so much and no more on her toilette annually, and to pay ready money." All honour and success, say we, to "L'Union des Femmes Chrétiennes."

Very nearly all the nations of Europe are governed by families of alien extraction. In London, the dynasty is Hanoverian; in Berlin, it is Swabian; in Paris, it is Corsican; in Vienna, it is Swiss; in Florence, it is Savoyard; in Copenhagen, it is Holstein; in Stockholm, it is French; in Brussels, it is Coburg; at The Hague, it is Rhenish; in Lisbon, it is Kohary; in Athens, it is Danish; in Rio de Janeiro, it is Portuguese; and in St. Petersburg, it is German.

Of old Spring customs yet remaining to remind us of the past, when England was "merry England," one which is followed in Surrey should not go unrecorded. On Good Friday the country people gather at St. Martha's (perhaps "Martyrs'" is the more correct). Here, in view of an ancient Norman church, they dance and sing. Many thousands attended the revel last Good Friday; but such an assemblage on one of the most solemn days of the year appears to us an incongruity, to say the least of it. There was no diminution this year of that other Good Friday custom of selling hot-cross-buns in the streets. At Oxford the cake-sellers' voices have quite a musical ring.

Easter has been kept by the Ritualists with all that elaborate ceremonial which they love so well, and which Bishops and Deans seem unable to prevent. In the East of London there was a ceremony which has only been observed once before since the Reformation. This was the rite known as preaching the Seven Stations of the Cross. Mr. Mackonchie and his clergy made the notorious St. Alban's unusually attractive. There was a procession which could only be paralleled in a Roman Catholic country. Only "the religious" were allowed to take part in it. At the other High Churches there was no decrease of ceremonial. Indeed, the Ritualist party in the Church may congratulate themselves upon having again attracted general notice.

The brief holiday ssason which Easter affords has come and gone; Parliament, which has been "up" for the last fortnight, will re-assemble on Monday; and we shall settle down once more to the routine of every-day work all the better for our respite from the labours of the study, the counting-house, and the factory. As though to make up for the trying, bitter winds, the dull, heavy, leaden clouds, and the rain, which we have experienced more or less ever since Christmas, there has been a period of summer weather—a blue sky, a July sun, and the most agreeable of tempering breezes; and the railways, the rivers, and the roads have been thronged by the toiling millions to whom a day's holiday is of as much moment as the autumnal tour is to the jaded brain-workers.

With the sounds of the holiday-makers ringing in their ears, and, better far, the sweet bird-music of the Spring songsters awakening the memories of happy days passed "at home," upwards of three hundred emigrants sailed down the Mersey one day this week. Of the poor they were the poorest—of the wretched, almost the wretchedest. They were out of work, and but for the interposition of some kind Christian men and women, numbering amongst them some names of high rank, these men, women, and children would have been ere long "on the parish," breaking stones in the yard, or picking oakum. They are given a free passage to Canada, receive ten shillings each when they land, and will be assisted to find work. The same ship which bore these London emigrants took out forty agricultural labourers, sent out by the Countess and the Ladies Cowper. Let no one say, after this, that there is no Christian sympathy extant.

The diurnal appearance in the journals of a foul mass of evidence in the notorious Ledbury scandal case makes us long for the day when the records of the Courts shall be presented to us stripped of the unwholesome redundancy which at present is their characteristic. The depositions of the witnesses in this particular case were altogether unfit for perusal. In most respects the evidence was the same as, or similar to, that which was taken before the local Justices some time ago; and yet, when the case comes before the Court of Arches, we are again presented with the sickening details. There is a morbid portion of the public which revels in these cases; but, on the other hand, the newspaper of the nineteenth century, lying, as it does, upon the table of every house, is seen and read by our sisters and our wives, and therefore we hope the day is not far distant when our broadsheets shall be publisued without these ghastly records of crime of the most loathsome order.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

As no meetings ever take place during Passion Week, we have very little to record in the way of racing. On Monday last, however, the Newmarket Campaign commenced, but we cannot say that the first day's sport was particularly encouraging. The scratching of King o' Scots deprived the Craven Stakes of all interest, for Rosicrucian had no trouble in defeating Perry Down and Robespierre. How Perry Down ever succeeded in running third for the Two Thousand is a great puzzle, as he has never performed even respectably since, and was entered on this occasion to be sold for 100 sovs. It is also remarkable that it should have been thought worth while to pay a heavy post entry for the pleasure of seeing Robespierre run a bad last. In the Bretby Stakes the Amaranth colt (8st. 5lb.) met Bosworth (7st. 9lb.) on precisely the same terms as in the Spencer Plate, but turned the tables on him most signally. He could not, however, concede 27lb. to Rossignol, who won pretty cleverly; Miss Dayrell (8st. 9lb.) did not show anything like her usual speed. The pleasantest feature of the race was the re-appearance of General Peel's "purple and orange cap," which has not been seen on a racecourse for many years, and which was carried by Enfield. In the very next race, Bay Roland carried the new colours of Sir R. Pigot, who has so long been an absentee from the turf, and one can only feel sorry that this Derby horse did not show better form. Idus ran extremely well; but it was hardly likely that he could give 10lb. to a mare like Pâté, who stays a great deal better than most people give her credit for.

Kingcraft is by no means firm either in the Two Thousand or Derby quotations, though no particular cause is assigned for his retrogression. We know, however, that he is a very delicate feeder, and also that last year he was generally tried to be a non-stayer. Sunshine has taken her old place of first favourite for the Derby; and yet, in the face of this, the "dark" Macgregor is being heavily backed at a very short price. Of course it is impossible to form any idea of his powers, but he is by no means a grand horse to look at, and it does not appear probable that Mr. Merry is lucky enough to possess a better than Sunshine. Astolfo and Captivator go very badly in the market, and the inference is that Sabinus has beaten them both in a trial. King o' Scots is also becoming a pretty good favourite, and Bridgwater does not seem to be quite dead yet.

The Racket matches, which bring the series of annual contests between Oxford and Cambridge to a close, took place last week. The double-handed game, as usual, was played first, and C. Clay and C. J. Ottaway, the dark blue champions, were opposed by H. Stow and the Hon. A. C. Bruce. The rubber was the best of seven games, and a better contested and more exciting match has perhaps never been played. At the end of the sixth game each side had won three, and then Oxford secured a very easy victory in the seventh. Clay's play was not so good as in former years, and the honours of the contest were carried off by Stow, who was hardly as well seconded as he deserved to be. Ottaway's play was well worthy of the great reputation he has earned in the public schools matches. The meeting of Clay and Stow in the single match proved very tame and uninteresting; for, while the former showed wonderful improvement on his play of the previous day, the latter was tame, and could make no fight at all. Five games constitute the rubber in the single match, and as the Oxford representative won three right off the reel it was soon over.

The second match for the billiard championship was played at the end of last week, between W. Cook (champion) and John Roberts, jun. It took place in the great hall, St. James's Hall, which, however, was not half full; indeed, there were only about three hundred spectators. This is not much to be wondered at, for a bad night was selected, and a sovereign is too much to charge for a seat. People paid that sum willingly enough to see the contest between the veteran and his pupil; but that was quite an exceptional occasion, and it would have been far wiser to have fixed the price of admission at ten shillings. About 7 to 4 was laid on the champion before the balls were broken; but he never seemed to have a chance from start to finish. The immense amount of travelling which he undergoes is probably beginning to tell on him; and, as he is terribly nervous, a dispute about a cannon at the commencement of the game seemed to completely upset him. Roberts, on the other hand, is full of confidence in himself, and soon finding that Cook was altogether out of play, took full advantage of it, and rapidly placed a very wide gap between their scores. The small pockets used in championship matches again proved a bar to large breaks, and 55 and 53 were the two longest contributions of Roberts and Cook respectively. The play of the former was brilliant in the extreme, and he won by 478 points. Of course this cannot be Cook's true form, and when Bowles and Bennet have had their tries for championship honours, he is sure to make a great effort to regain his laurels.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Opportunity offers this week to tell of a scientific wager foolishly laid, and deservedly lost, upon the question of fact whether the earth is or is not round. You may be surprised that such a fact has, in these times, been called in question: but it has; and so far confident has our disbeliever been as to offer to bet £500 that it would, upon direct experiment, be proved to be a level, flat, horizontal plane! First you must know that a pseudonymous lecturer, advertising himself as "Parallax," has been traversing the country for some years past, "billing" the towns in which he halted with announcements that "The Earth is not a Globe," and calling the people to a course of lectures (one shilling admission), in which the assertion would be supported by argument against all disputants, and during which the fallacies of the whole existing system of astronomy would be exposed. In many places audiences have been obtained, and repeatedly scientific students have accepted the lecturer's invitation to free discussion. They who have entered the lists have at first thought that they were meeting an enthusiast, who might possibly be open to conviction of the error of opinions totally at variance with scientific principles and established facts; but soon they have discovered that the modest-seeming exponent of the earth's flatness entertained views upon the respect due to veracity that were not to be ascribed to mere enthusiastic interpretation. They have found him ready to give the lie to the most evident truths, such as that the hulls of ships going out to sea disappear before their top-masts, or that land-surveyors are compelled to make allowance for the earth's sphericity in their measurements; and they have detected him wilfully falsifying documentary evidence to make it suit his purpose. It will be easily understood that after a few such discoveries as these all honest men have held him "foeman unworthy of their steel," and have withdrawn or withheld from controversy with him; he and his party, and the many who know and care nothing about the matter, mistaking non-opposition for victory. Once he visited Plymouth, and had the effrontery to assert, in proof of the earth's flatness, that the rock of Eddystone Lighthouse could be seen as distinctly from the beach under the Hoe as from the top of the Hoe itself, which is eighty feet high; the lighthouse being sixteen miles from the shore. Naturally the Plymouth men called him to the proof of this. A committee was appointed to examine him and the question on the spot. From the top of the Hoe, by help of a telescope, the lighthouse down to the rock was plainly visible; from a position ten feet from the top the view of the rock was cut off by the curving earth; from a point ten feet from the bottom only the lantern was visible; while from the beach itself no trace of the lighthouse at all was visible. What think you was "Parallax's" escape from this damning proof against him? He asserted that the telescope was bad, and that he had one at home (only it was out of order) that would bring the whole lighthouse into view from the beach; moreover, he tried to make it appear that the undulations of the waves put out the object, although there was but a ripple on the sea. This story is told by a Plymouth correspondent; having ourselves heard Mr. Parallax argue, we can fully appreciate the disgust with which the committee received his absurd explanations.

But a false prophet often makes true believers. Parallax has converts who place implicit faith in his teachings. We have a book before us written by one of them; one of the most laughable productions we ever saw. Avowedly an exposition of the errors of the Newtonian system of astronomy it is really a volume of abuse of all who have ever worked upon or in any way expounded that system. The "weak case, abuse opposite council" line of action has been pursued with amusing persistence. Then, too, an advertisement has been sown far and wide asking for three stamps to be sent to So-and-so, in return for which pamphlets will be forwarded, with lists of larger works, exposing the delusion of astronomers and geographers, and the contrariness to reason and Scriptures of the theories of Galileo and Newton. This brings us to the wager; for the So-and-so just alluded to is Mr. Hampden, of Swindon, who, a few weeks ago, publicly challenged a proof of the earth's convexity, offering to back his challenge with £500, upon condition that any one accepting it should deposit a like sum; Mr. Hampden to take the £1,000 if, from experiment, the earth came out flat, the other party to pocket the money if he could prove it convex. It was some time before any notice was taken of the proposal; at last, however, a Fellow of the Geographical Society, Mr. Wallace, took it up, and laid ten times fifty pounds upon his conviction of the world's roundness.

The test agreed upon was the "levelling" of a piece of water; and, as a portion of the Old Bedford Canal, running through Cambridgeshire, affords a line of water straight as the crow flies for six miles, it was fixed upon as a very fit place for the experiment; Mr. Parallax, by the way, having asserted that this canal had already, by trials made upon it, proved the earth to be a plane. In a six mile length of water the central rise from curvature of the earth would be about five feet. Mr. Wallace, therefore, undertook to show that of three signals planted along the length of canal, at uniform height above the water, one in the centre and one each at the ends, the central one would appear about five feet above the line of sight joining the end ones. The proof of this point was to be accepted by Mr. Hampden as the settlement of the question at issue. Referees were appointed by either side, and in due time the preparations were made, signals fixed, and telescopes mounted to view them. On a day last month the rival seconds appeared upon the ground, and, a telescope being adjusted, each applied his anxious eye, expectant of the sight of victory. Sure enough there stood the middle signal above the distant one; and as the glass was placed in the position of the nearest signal, it was clear that that in the centre was above the sight line, or the straight line joining the extremes. It was, too, higher by about five feet. Evidently, therefore, the canal was not a flat plane, or the signals must have appeared in a line. Presently a "level theodolite" was fixed in the position of one signal, and carefully adjusted. Evidently the sight line through this ought to pass away into space over the top of both signals. And of course it did. Taking the "cross-hair" of the theodolite as one signal, which it really represented as it occupied the site of one, the middle signal fell a little away from the hair, and the distant signal a little away from its central companion. Here was a second proof of convexity. Diagrams showing the positions of the signals were made, and signed by both referees as correct. Each went home to prepare his report; a few days after Mr. Wallace's second put forth his, which was simply a copy and description of the diagrams, with the certificate that "Mr. Alfred Wallace had demonstrated entirely to his referee's satisfaction the convexity of the surface of water, by experiments shown on the Old Bedford river." Mr. Hampden's second issued a long rigmarole of "facts," "opinions," "arguments," and "objections," and a "conclusion," which was that "Mr. Wallace had *not* proved the convexity or curvature, to and fro, of the surface of any canal, river, or lake, by actual demonstration and measurement, or in any other way whatsoever."

Here was a dilemma: there was but one course open—to appoint an umpire, whose decision should be final. The editor of the *Field* was asked to stand, and he accepted the thankless office—worse than thankless—as it has proved. As an unbiassed individual he had no choice of opinions, and he was found to decide in favour of Mr. Wallace. Mr. Hampden, whose literary effusions were from the first remarkable for their vituperative spirit, upon this became more than ever abusive, and defied the umpire to touch his money under threat of a writ "for conspiring to obtain money on false and fraudulent pretences!" But the *Field* was firm; the editor coolly replied that he was mistaken in supposing that his reviler was actuated by honourable feelings, that he declined any further private or public controversy with him, that he had simply performed his contract, and as a part of it had handed the £1,000 to Mr. Wallace.

Some skirmishing still goes on in the columns of the *Field*, but the matter is practically settled. There are many who will be sorry that the dignity of science was called down to decide a fool's argument; there are many who will be glad to see such a decisive blow struck at a stronghold of the false theory. We care little about the success of the experiment; science is no gainer by it; even if it should end in the collapse of the "Parallax" party, the only good will be the saving of a few great names from abuse for which the owners do not care a straw.

THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER ON UNIVERSITY TESTS.

St. Giles's Church, Nether Whitacre, was re-opened on Tuesday after being thoroughly restored. At the luncheon which followed the re-opening service the Right Hon. Sir C. B. Adderley, M.P., presided, and the Bishop of Worcester was present. His Lordship, after congratualating his hearers on the progress of church restoration in the diocese of Worcester, alluded to the University Tests Bill. The Bishop said he was afraid its effect would be to dissociate and separate that connection which had so long and advantageously existed between the Universities and the Church. When he had the privilege of living in his college, its governing body—the master, fellows, tutors, and burser—were all of one mind, worshipping together in one chapel, and entertaining no difference of opinion with regard to matters of religion or faith; but if the measure which he understood was to be proposed by the whole force of the Government should take effect, the present happy family would no longer exist, for the governing body might be of any religion, or of no religion whatever. The Universities would no longer be almost exclusively—as had hitherto been the case, although not so much lately—schools of training for the ministers of the Church. With regard to education, upon which he would say no more than a word, he only hoped that whatever might take place upon that question, the connection of religion with the education of the poorer classes would not be allowed to be severed. (Hear, hear.) This was a subject with reference to which not only Church people, but also religious people of whatever kind of religion they might be, ought to take a very deep interest, because if the children of the poor did not learn the principle of religion in the school, he did not know how they were to be adequately learnt it out of school. (Hear, hear.) He would say nothing further on the subject, though it was one of great interest to all of them at the present time. There were many causes of anxiety with regard to the progress and maintenance of religion in this country, but if anything could alleviate that anxiety it was such work as they had seen completed that day, by a whole parish unanimously joining together to support a hard-working and earnest incumbent in the restoration of his church as the first thing he undertook in the parish. (Hear, hear.) Sir C. B. Adderley had alluded to the non-residence of a former rector, but an incumbent could hardly be resident when there was no house for him. When clergymen were allowed to hold more than two livings, at a considerable distance from each other, one of the houses in which the minister ought to live must fall to decay, and, indeed, he would rather wish it so that he should not have two houses to keep up. That state of things had now passed away for ever. No two livings could be held together, unless the churches were within three miles of each other, and there were other things which made pluralities almost impossible. Now that the church was finished, he hoped that the next step would be to secure efficient religious service in the parish by providing a parsonage house for the minister. He hoped the blessing of God would rest upon the church which they had now restored. (Applause.)

DAMSEL JOHN.*

The story of Damsel John has a sad touch of romance about it. Damsel John, the King's son, loved

A maid
Hidden in the country shade,
Daughter of plebeian grade.

He stole away from the Court to her bower many a day and many a night unknown to his royal father. But a villanous courtier discovered the Prince's amour, and asked the King—

"Shall a son of France bring shame?
Tarnish his ancestral fame?
Perish he, by sword or flame?

Damsel John returning from his lover's bower—

Hears a raptured hermit preach
Of Christ's tomb, in Paynim's reach,
Of Saint Sepulchre's sad breach;

And he resolves to depart for the East, and "deal a death-wound to Mahound." Now—

Laughs the father-king in glee;
Laughs the serpent-lord full dree
In his guile and villany.

For this was their work. They had persuaded the Hermit to enter into the conspiracy, and to fill the heart of the young Damsel John with his eloquence.

He has been in Palestine only a few weeks when "visions weird his flesh make creep."

For he sees his lady fair
Dragged by her dishevelled hair,
Hears her cry of wild despair:

Sees her face so scared and pale;
Sees a hand, in cruel mail,
Her long golden locks assail:

Sees—O shame!—the girl bowed low
At that false lord's saddle-bow;
Sees him deal the dastard-blow:

Sees her dragged through brake and brier,
Through cold brook and village mire,
Fainting, ready to expire:

Sees her poor feet, white and wan,
Bleeding, where sharp thorns have gone,
Stain the stones they tread upon:

Hears foul words of deep disgrace,
Contumely, and insult base,
Cast into her suffering face.

Fiend-like, jeering her distress,
Grasping hard her golden tress,
Rides that false lord, merciless.

* * * * *

Comes he back to pleasant France;
Waking then, as from a trance,
Takes from faithful squire his lance—

Trembling seeks, alone, the cot
Ne'er in fever's dream forgot:
Finds the desolated spot;

Every vestige swept away
From the eyesight of the day,
Roof and wall and flowrets gay.

Weeps he tears that heroes weep;
Swears he then his vengeance deep;
Nought shall bar him—moat or keep.

Swears with surging, struggling breath,
By his knightly crest and wreath,
That false lord shall die the death.

Black in soul, he turns away;
Rides all night, until the day
Lights the Court with turrets gray.

There he sees his father ride;
There, on destrier, by his side,
Sees the lord of guile and pride.

Dark his father's countenance,
Dark that false lord's hate-full glance,
As they watch th' approaching lance.

Few the words, and sharp the fight,
Till the dust that false lord bite:—
Hies his soul to endless night.

For a space the son and sire
Stand opposed in speechless ire,
Glaring each like lightning fire.

Damsel John then spurs his horse
Through the golden summer gorse;
Leaves his father to remorse.

Never more they meet again
In this world of changeful pain,
Hapless love, and shadows vain.

Manhood's joys nor regal pride
Knows he henceforth. At his side
Never stands a loving bride.

He hath laid his knighthood down,
Waves aside the coming crown.
Clad in ashen hood and gown,

In dim cell and cloister grey
Wears the rest of life away,
Breathing but to fast and pray.

And if tortured by a dream
Of sweet eyes that sadly gleam,
Tresses like a golden stream,—

Then to harder prayer he flies,
Hair-cloth, scourge, and bitter cries,
Self-inflicted agonies.

But, from men for ever gone,
None may find the nameless stone,
Where, at rest, sleeps Damsel John.

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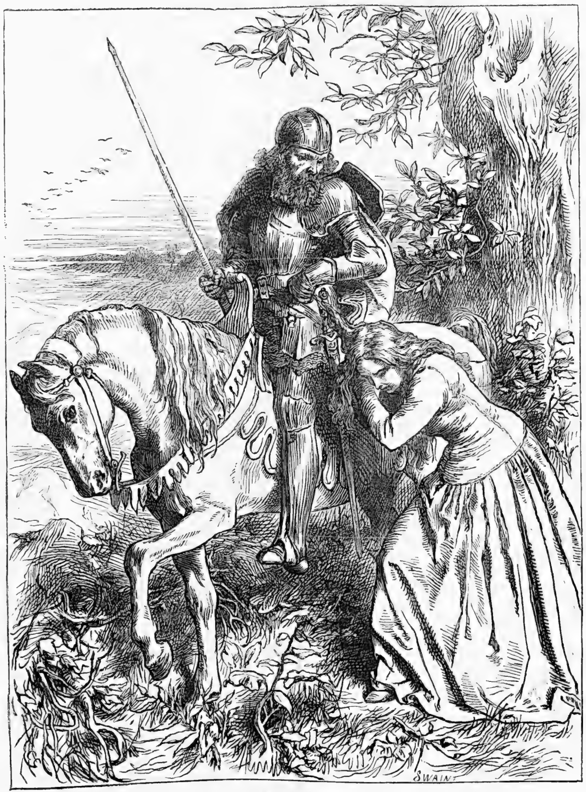
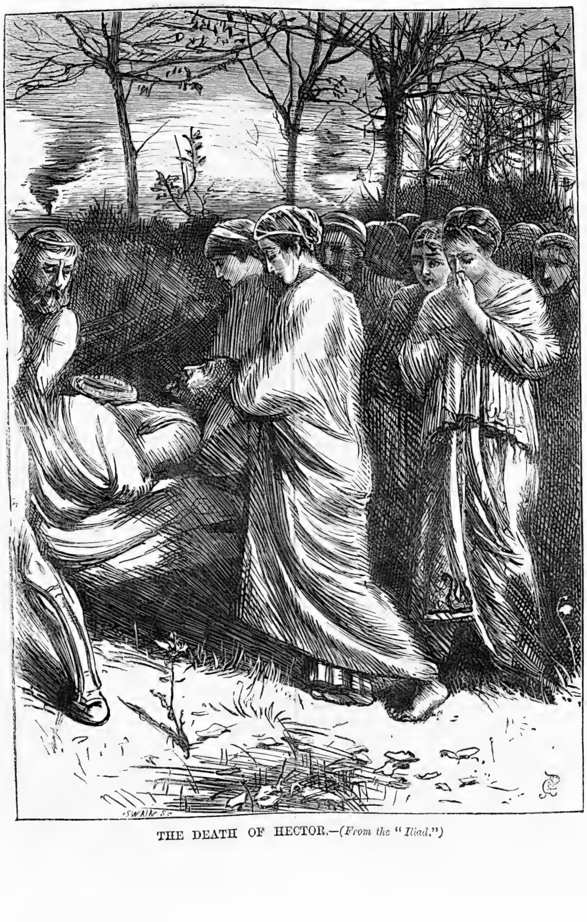
* The word Damsel was originally an exclusive designation of the children of the King:—thus, the "Damsel" Richard, Prince of Wales. Afterwards the title was extended to the offspring of nobles; but it was always applied to both sexes.



"DAMSEL JOHN."



THE DEATH OF HECTOR.—*(From the "Iliad.")*

THE DEATH OF HECTOR.

Our illustration represents the men and women of Troy following the dead body of Hector, who fell in the famous war between the Greeks and the Trojans. The incident is told by Homer in the "Iliad;" and many poets have paraphrased it.

Cassandra, who "crying passed down all the town," calls the people of Troy to come and look on Hector—

"for a great joy he was
Unto this city and to all its people."

At the city gates they thronged round the bearer of the body, Hector's wife and mother at their head. They took "the dead man to his well-renowned home," and laid him on a couch of state, the mourners being ranged on either side—

Then with her two hands clasped about the head
Of Hector, the fell warrior, leading them,
White-armed Andromachè began the wail.

"O young of years! my husband, hast thou died,
Leaving me widowed in these weary halls,
And this still helpless boy whom thou and I,
Ill-fated, gave his birth? I cannot hope
That he will reach his youth; for root and branch
This town must fall first, thou its ward and watch,
Who guarded it, its wives, and little ones,
Having thus fallen: women and little ones!
Ay, mount they must, and soon, the hollow ships,
And I with them; and thou, my boy, with me
Must either go, and for some pitiless lord
Slave in unseemly fashion; or some Greek
Shall hurl thee to destruction from these towers;
Some Greek whose brother, father, son mayhap
Hector hath slain; for many a one of them
'Neath Hector's hands have knawed the infinite
earth.
For 'twas not mild nor gentle that thy sire
Was wont to be in the rude press of arms:
Wherefore folks mourn him in this city now.
Oh, Hector! on thy parents thou hast laid
Mourning and woe accursed; but mine, mine still
The reservation of the bitterest is:
No hand came out to me from thy death-bed,
Nor had I one deep word for memory
By night and day to cherish with my tears!"

So spake she weeping; and the women wailed.
Then Hecuba took up the unending dirge.

"Oh, Hector! to my heart the dearest far
Of all my children, and indeed no less,
While thou wert living, dear unto the gods,
Who even in thy death showed care for thee.
For swift Achilles, of my other sons,
Sold whom he took beyond the barren sea
At Samos, Imbros, and the iron-bound Lemnos.
But thee he slew with the long-bladed spear;
And round about the tomb of his Patroclus,
His comrade whom thou slewest, but whom thus
He did not raise again, he dragged thy corse.
But fresh and dewy with the damps of death
Thou liest for me in the palace now,
As though Apollo, of the silver bow,
Had come and quelled thee with his gentle shafts."

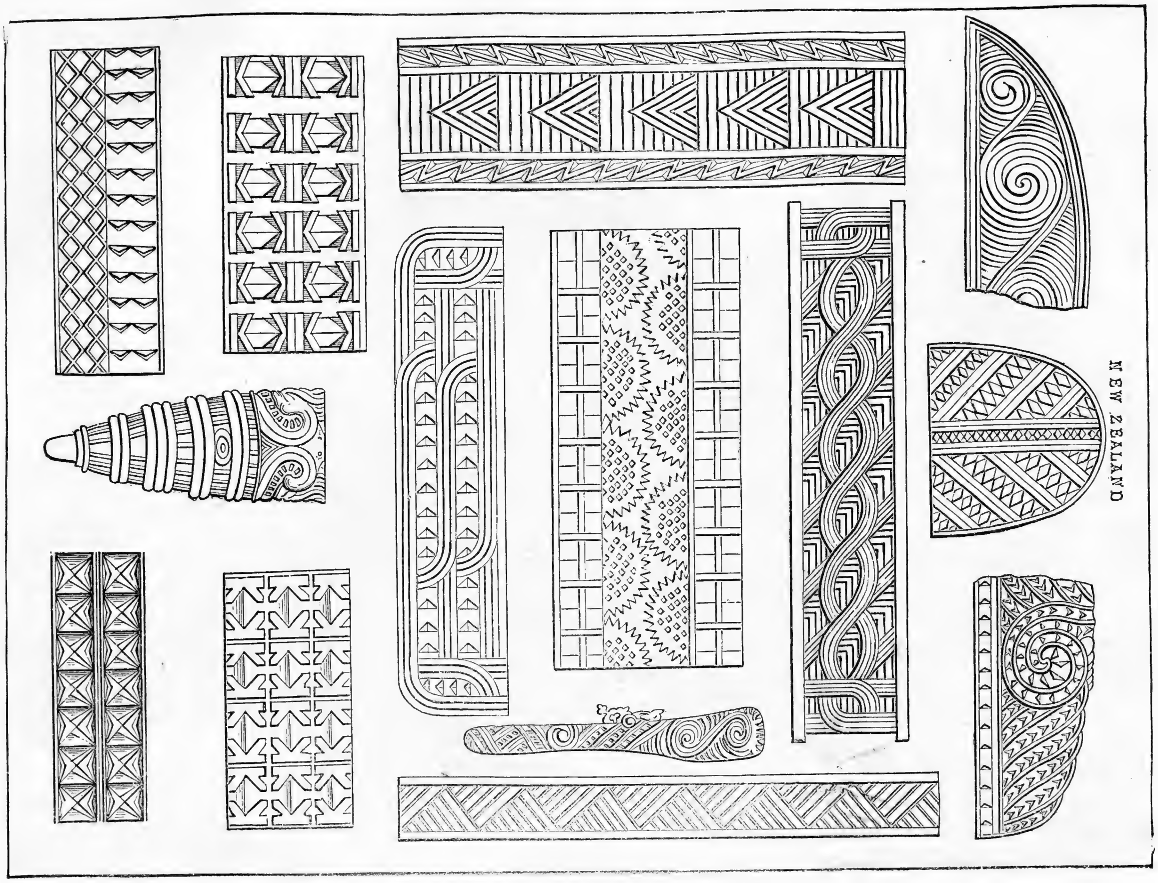
Her words and tears a wail unmeasured roused,
And Helen for a third time led the dirge.

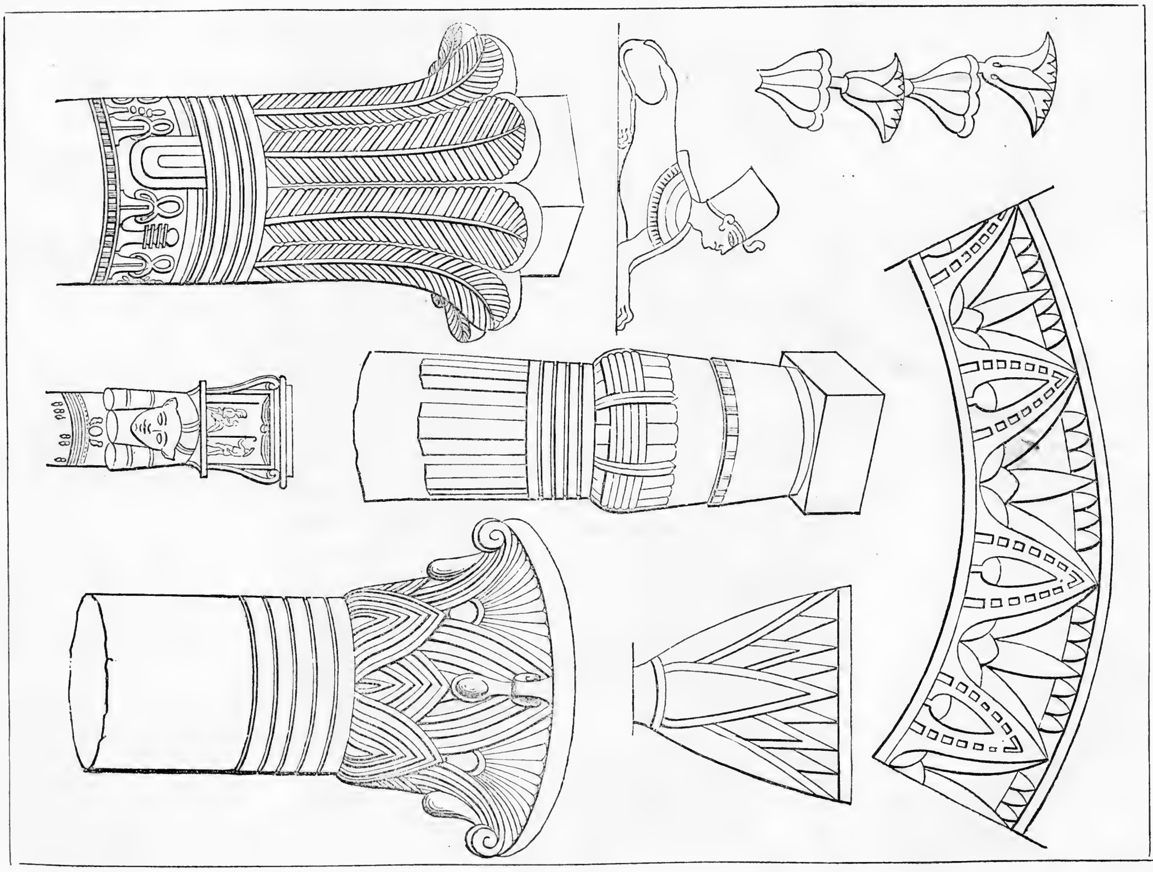
"Oh, Hector! to my heart the dearest far
Of all my stranger kin—for I name not
The godlike Paris who my husband is,
And carried me to Troy, ere which how far
Far better had I died—already 'tis
The twentieth year since from my native land
I came; yet never till this day heard I
One evil or disdainful word from thee.
Nay, more: whene'er the others in these halls,
Thy brothers, sisters, or thy brothers' wives,
Would meet me with reproach, thou stayedst them
With gentlemindedness and gentle words.
So weep I, while my heart aches, both for thee
And for my luckless self; for nowhere else
Shall I find kindness now or friendliness,
But naught save shuddering hate in all broad Troy."

So mourned she, and that boundless concourse
groaned;
And then old Priam to his people spake.

"Go, bring me wood, my Trojans, to the town,
And fear no ambush of the Argives; for
Achilles charged them when he let me go
To hurt us not until the twelfth day dawned."

He spake; and they their mules and oxen all
Yoked to the wains, and speedily appeared,
Flocking without the city; for nine days
Of wood they gathered in an endless store.
And when the tenth light-bearing morn appeared,
Weeping they bore bold Hector from the town;
And on the lofty summit of the pile
They reared his body, and set on the fire.
And when next rose the rosy-handed dawn
The people gathered round famed Hector's pyre,
And with great floods of deep-hued wine they
bathed
The embers down until they quenched the fire.
And then his kindred and his comrades all—
While from their cheeks the scalding tears dropped
down—
Collected and anointed the white bones;
And in a golden casket these they laid,
The which they wrapt in a soft purple pall;
And in a hollow chest enclosing all,
Heaped o'er it hastily with heavy stones,
To make his monument; and placed a guard
Against the well-greaved Greeks, and went their
way.
And once again assembling in the halls
Of Priam, their divinely-nurtured king,
They held right royally a funeral feast.
Such was horse-taming Hector's burial.


NEW ZEALAND



THE A. B. C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.—(*See page 558.*)—To be Continued.

THEATRE ROYAL, BIRMINGHAM.

Under the Management of Mr. M. H. Simpson.

FRIDAY, April 22nd, will be produced (previous to its representation at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket), a Rustic Comedy in 2 Acts, by H. T. Craven, Esq., entitled

"BARWISE'S BOOK."

Charles Mulcraft—Mr. Sothern.
Mrs. Mulcraft—Mrs. Frank Mathews.
Kate Warbleton—Miss Lilian Harris.

SATURDAY, April 23, "BARWISE'S BOOK," and other Entertainments, being for the BENEFIT and Last Appearance of Mr. SOTHERN.

MONDAY NEXT, April 25, the favourite Comedian and Burlesque Actor,

MR. JOSEPH IRVING,

Will commence an Engagement for a limited number of nights.

MR. HENRY LORAINE

Is also re-engaged for positively Six Nights only. [462

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE,

CURZON HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY), APRIL 22.
BENEFIT OF JOHN MILTON HENGLER,
PRINCE OF ROPE DANCERS.—LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE.

CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
SATURDAY LAST APPEARANCE OF THE RENOWNED JOHN MILTON HENGLER.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE,

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Open every Evening at 7, Commencing at 7.30. Box Office open daily from 10 till 3, Day Performances excepted, then open from 10 till 1.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL WRESTLING CONTEST,

On MONDAY NEXT, April 25, and five following Nights.

LIGHT and HEAVY WEIGHT CUMBERLAND and WESTMORELAND WRESTLING MATCHES. GREAT INTERNATIONAL WRESTLING CONTEST between the FRENCH and ENGLISH CHAMPIONS. FRANCE v. ENGLAND.

LIGHT WEIGHT CONTEST, WEDNESDAY NEXT, April 27th.

HEAVY WEIGHT CONTEST, THURSDAY NEXT, April 28th.

The ART of RIDING Taught Daily by Mr. W. POWELL, Riding Master. Cards of Terms may be obtained at the Box Office.

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March 24th, 1870. [689

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Birmingham, 28th February, 1870. [743

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All communications from intending Exhibitors to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, 41, Parliament Street, S.W.

B. PARAVISO,
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For Birmingham and the Midland District.
Italian Consulate, 1, Summer Row, Birmingham,
16th April, 1870. [753

1870.

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AND

LUNCHEON BAR,

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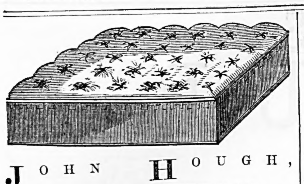

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MARBLE AND BRONZE CLOCKS.
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ACCOUNTANT,
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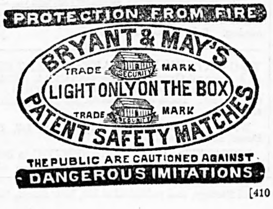

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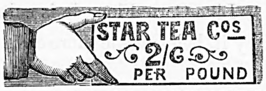

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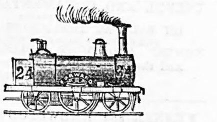

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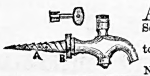

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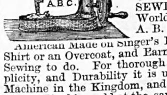

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